

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1929 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 178

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

'RAIN MAKERS' AIM TO HARNESS BIG INLAND SEA

Will Get Moisture by Driving Long Canal in Australia

SURVEY OF MINERALS LINKED WITH PROJECT

"Mud and Mystery" Region to Be Made Prosperous by Joint Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The "rain makers," who hope to irrigate a vast area in South Australia from the sky, have just joined forces here and ended the period of duplication of their field expeditions. At the same time, it became known that the scope of the research is to be widely extended.

Two expeditions have been expected to penetrate into the region of Lake Eyre, the great stretch of salt water in central Australia which, though discovered 90 years ago, is still surrounded with mud and mystery.

Into this region where the mists sets up a "wall of glass" through which it is impossible to see, engineers would drive a long canal to connect the lake with the sea. This project, they declare, would give an annual rainfall of about one inch to an arid region which for successive years has little or no precipitation.

Two Expeditions Join

One expedition has been organized by Samuel Upton, a fellow of the Royal Empire Society. The other expedition was to be organized by the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society.

On the eve of the departure of the Upton expedition, it was announced that the geographic society would defer its plan and lend its official support to Mr. Upton's efforts.

One reason for the action of the geographic society was that the leader of its proposed expedition was Cecil Madigan, acting professor of geology at Adelaide University. Professor Madigan may now accompany Sir Douglas Mawson on his projected expedition to the antarctic this year, although definite plans await Sir Douglas's return to Adelaide where he holds the chair of geology at the university.

The Upton expedition will seek to end the "thousand miles of ignorance" of the Lake Eyre region, which includes Torrens Lake, Frome Lake and Lake Gairdner. These lakes have a combined surface nearly double the area of Wales. The expedition, it now is learned, will study the feasibility of concentrating the freshwater floods of the Diamantina, Cooper and more easterly creeks into one of the lakes which is above sea level as a means of conserving flood waters now uncontrolled.

Will Study Minerals

Extensive study of the mineral wealth of the region will also be undertaken. The natural or artificial use of the drained areas of some of the lakes for growing crops as well as cattle will be investigated.

The possibility of utilizing this section of South and central Australia brings up the problem of transportation and Mr. Upton's expedition will consider the use of the canal for this purpose, affording an outlet from the lakes to Spencer's Gulf.

Mr. Upton points out that Lake Eyre is unique among the lakes of the world, for man has not yet succeeded in reaching the main body of its waters, or in sounding its depths. The waters of the Great Artesian Basin are believed to flow naturally into the lake, and from time to time, enormous floods reach it, yet rarely are its waters seen from the shore.

Colombia Tightens Its Belt to Stop Economic Sagging

Hope for Better Times Seen in Good Crops and Government Economy Moves

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The financial situation of Colombia, while somewhat delicate, is in no sense alarming, according to an editorial in the latest issue of the Banking Review of the Republic.

"A pessimistic viewpoint of the present situation is without basis in fact," the Review states, "because the vital industries of the country are not broken."

"The production of alimentary products, especially wheat and potatoes, have been abundant, which imply a lowering of the cost of living, favorable to domestic production and resulting in a reduced importation of food stuffs which form the country's trade balance."

"The Government is carefully studying the economic situation, in order to present concrete plans to remedy it, to the next Congress which meets in July."

"The Ministry of the Treasury has reorganized the budget, with a sober economy, and has taken advantage of the fiscal resources in such a manner that will permit the prosecution of essential works that the country needs."

"The national revenue has not yet been affected by the economic depression of the last few months. The customs will be reorganized and a strict control maintained over their collections."

"The banks continue in a favorable position, although they are still exercising a cautious policy and maintain their credit operations within very prudent limits."

Japanese Official Quits Privy Council



C. Harris & Ewing
COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA

JAPAN APPROVES PARIS PACT; PUTS TREATY IN FORCE

No Reservations Made—Count Uchida Resigns From Privy Council

TOKYO (AP)—The Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, on June 26 finally approved the Kellogg anti-war pact.

The approval was given without reservations, but an interpretative declaration was attached regarding the hotly contested phrase "in the name of the respective peoples," which according to many members of the Privy Council violated the Emperor's constitutional prerogative.

It was understood that Count Uchida, who signed the pact in Paris, strongly contested the necessity of attaching either reservation or interpretative declaration, but he was overruled.

Later Count Uchida resigned from the Privy Council.

Count Uchida, who has a long and distinguished record in the Japanese Foreign Service, represented Japan at the historic signing in Paris of the Kellogg pact.

Washington rejoices Over Japan's Signing of Kellogg Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP)—News of the approval, by the Japanese Privy Council, of the Kellogg Treaty for the renunciation of war was received in American Government circles with a spirit of rejoicing.

Japan is the last of the 15 original signatory powers to ratify the pact, and the document will come into full force as soon as the Japanese instrument of ratification is deposited in the archives of the State Department here as prescribed in the treaty itself.

The pact embraces action, or intended action, by virtually every nation of the world, to renounce war as a national policy. Only Argentina and Brazil have not signed their intention to adhere to the pact out of all the nations which were invited to do so.

This new move toward world peace now promises to become an actual fact in a little more than two years after the first suggestion for the renunciation of war was made by Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, in a message sent through the Associated Press to the American people April 6, 1927, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War.

The former governor outlined the contrast between city and rural life and warned of the impossibility of maintaining much longer the double standard of living in the United States.

"The trek cityward is already under way," he said. "I am not disturbed about the movement, but I am tremendously concerned that this migration should not drain our countryside of the stalwart young men and women who prefer life on the farm, but who are drawn to the city, for they cannot secure a fair reward for their efforts on the farm. Generations hence, when the problem is not of surplus, but of deficit of farm products, these stalwart men and women will be needed on the farm if we are to feed, at a reasonable cost, the constantly increasing population in our metropolitan centers."

Right Guidance Believed the Due of Every Child

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Vocational guidance for girls and boys throughout the United States to places where they will best fit and where their futures will be brightest, will in time become a recognized function of every state educational system, P. F. Segard, vocational leader of New York, declared in an address to the delegates.

"Some states," he said, "are already promoting vocational guidance

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

LOWDEN URGES TAX RELIEF TO HELP FARMERS

Says Soil, Always Tangible, Overburdened Under Existing Methods

MILWAUKEE (AP)—A new public attitude toward agriculture and the frank recognition of the facts as to the agricultural situation are needed more than any one piece of legislation to bring economic justice to the farmer, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, told the thirteenth annual convention of the Kiwanis International.

One way in which agriculture may be helped, Mr. Lowden said, is to change the present method of taxation. The farm is being done a great injustice, he contended, as in the existing methods, as intangible property escapes direct taxation, while farm land, always tangible property, is made to bear the greatest burden of the cost of government.

"Depletion of soils is going on at a dangerous rate and when farm surpluses are often driving the price of farm products below the cost of production we are adding to those surpluses by robbing the soil," said Mr. Lowden. The state and federal governments could aid the farmer in this by exempting all lands from taxation which are devoted to some legitimate use or a reasonable number of owners of the lands while they kept them out of cultivation, he suggested.

The former governor outlined the contrast between city and rural life and warned of the impossibility of maintaining much longer the double standard of living in the United States.

"The trek cityward is already under way," he said. "I am not disturbed about the movement, but I am tremendously concerned that this migration should not drain our countryside of the stalwart young men and women who prefer life on the farm, but who are drawn to the city, for they cannot secure a fair reward for their efforts on the farm. Generations hence, when the problem is not of surplus, but of deficit of farm products, these stalwart men and women will be needed on the farm if we are to feed, at a reasonable cost, the constantly increasing population in our metropolitan centers."

Right Guidance Believed the Due of Every Child

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Vocational guidance for girls and boys throughout the United States to places where they will best fit and where their futures will be brightest, will in time become a recognized function of every state educational system, P. F. Segard, vocational leader of New York, declared in an address to the delegates.

"Some states," he said, "are already promoting vocational guidance

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

RUMBLING OF 'MOVIE' STRUGGLE IS HEARD

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Plans Push for First-Run Houses

CHICAGO (AP)—Rumblings of a struggle for leadership in the moving picture industry were heard in the announcement of J. L. Schmitz, president of Radio-Keith-Orpheum.

"Radio Pictures is in first run theaters. The pronunciation was made at the R-K-O meeting here.

Partages' circuit of theaters will be the next string to join Radio-Keith-Orpheum, it was reported at the meeting, adding the 60 houses controlled by this chain to the Orpheum and Proctor houses already purchased by the large combine.

Radio Pictures is the production unit of R-K-O, which in turn is a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America.

In his statement, President Schmitz said houses would be purchased in key cities wherever possible, but that opposition houses would be built in the event R-K-O was unable to buy property desired.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Sporting News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Financial News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Features

Book Reviews and Literary News..... 9

Washington and International News..... 10

The Home Front—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Radio—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

News of Freemasonry..... 11

Daily Features..... 12

Editorials..... 13

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Chosen by President Hoover as the Mayflower's Successor

CHICAGO (AP)—The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower, is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

with a crew of five. The President will use it for

fishing and week-end trips on the Potomac.

Acme

The presidential barge, which was left in Washington from the Mayflower. It is a speedy 40-footer,

HONORS VOTED BY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS

Gold Medal Awarded for Formulas Adapted to Electrical Motors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Originators of mathematical formulas which made possible the reduction of eddy current losses in large electrical machinery has won for Allan B. Field of Manchester, Eng., a new award of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

At the forty-fifth summer convention of the institute at the New Ocean House here, Mr. Field is to receive the Benjamin Garver Lamme gold medal which is being awarded by the institute for the first time. The significance of the award is indicated in the inscription upon the medal, declaring that "the engineer views hopefully the hitherto unattainable."

Tested by Experience

Mr. Field, who is the consulting engineer of the Metropolitan-Vickers' Electrical Company, Ltd., of Manchester, presented his formulas to the institute in a paper read at their convention in 1905. Experts have since found his methods of calculation an important factor in improvements of the design of large "slot-wound" electrical machinery, such as alternators and induction motors.

President Hoover heads a list of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy
An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sunday and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palfour Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c; single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as an Agent for the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palfour Street, Boston, Mass., for payment of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Busy B Book Marker
They Stay On, They Don't Tear
New No. 2, Large Six Disc, 65¢
Delivered postage free

THE BUSY B BOOK MARK CO.
P. O. Box 21, Providence, R. I.
22 Miller Street Warren, R. I.
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

BROILED LOBSTER
Serve with a delightful dressing
of 8 parts melted butter, 1 part
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

So you're coming to Detroit?

Wire and we'll make ticket reservations for you to theaters, concerts or sporting events. Surroundings here are quiet, restful, although downtown Detroit is practically at the door. Rooms Servidor equipped. Write for motor routes direct to the hotel. Look for green sign on roof. Cars promptly cared for by attendants. Rates: \$3 a day and up.

HOTEL FORT SHELBY
Lafayette and First
DETROIT
J. E. Frawley, Managing Director

ROSS HANDBAGS
DAILY TALK
Cool and comf'y as a chemise

It's a joy to wear STAYFORM, the modern slenderizing garment available in sheer, cool fabrics. No rubber. No steel. Cool and comf'y on the hottest day.

Let Ross Hanchat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure at any of her shops. No obligation.

\$3.85 to \$25

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.
17 North State Street
825 East 61st Street
5225 Sheridan Road
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILL
1601 Orrington Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL

Shop Number 8, Taylor Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Shop Number 18, Plankinton Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Nearmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
14 Court Avenue, BOSTON
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
407 Robert Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
201 Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
112 West State Street
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
39 West Morris Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

CLARKE
STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED
103 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal, P.Q.
Please send full details of your cruises.
6B2
Name
Address

three distinguished American engineers who were made honorary members of the institute. The others were Charles F. Scott, head of the electrical engineering department of Yale University and a past president of the institute, and the late Charles F. Bush, consulting engineer of Cleveland.

The annual report of the committee on education of the institute urged the development of more "post-college" education in order to advance the standards of professional attainment and to determine the adequacy of present undergraduate instruction.

The report of the committee on communications showed that the past year had witnessed improvement, both in the speed and clearness of long-distance voice transmission, and an increased telephone plant investment for the country approximating \$275,000,000. The transatlantic service has been greatly extended.

Prof. Eihui Thomson, of Lynn, Mass., director of the Thomson Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, in an interview declared that natural science was still looking for new advancement in illumination methods.

"We want light without heat," he said. "The fire-fly has it and we want to know how we can get the same result. It is another case where nature outdoes us."

NEW YORK INCOME TAXES TAKE JUMP

\$20,000,000 Increase Over 1928 Laid to Stock Profits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Personal income taxes collected this year reached a new high total of \$81,000,000, which is \$20,000,000 in excess of last year's collections. It has just been announced by Thomas M. Lynch, president of the Tax Commission. The five counties of New York City will divide as their share \$27,363,889.71.

Stock trading profits explained the increase, Mr. Lynch declared, as it was made in spite of the fact that the income tax reduction made by the Legislature lowered returns all over the State and that about 110,000 fewer persons made income tax returns.

The report made by Mr. Lynch showed the assessed valuation of real property in the State to be \$26,716,193,116. This is \$1,000,000,000 above last year's valuation. The figures have leaped from \$3,600,000,000 since 1922.

SCOTS PLAN HONORS FOR TWO PREMIERS

Freedom of City to Be Given MacDonald and Baldwin

—INVERNESS, Scot. (AP)—The ancient Highland city of Inverness proposes to confer the freedom of the city upon Premier Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier Stanley Baldwin and Sir Murdo MacDonald, Liberal member of Parliament for Invernesshire, in commemoration of the distinction they have brought to the MacDonald clan.

The honoring of two successive Prime Ministers of opposing parties has never been done in England. Mr. Baldwin belongs to the clan through his mother, Louisa Baldwin, who was a sister of Rudyard Kipling's mother and herself of Scottish descent.

LUTHERANS SEE KING AT WORLD GATHERING

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The second Lutheran world convention opened here in the presence of thousands of delegates and visitors from all parts of the world, and of King Christian of Denmark.

Divine service was held in the Copenhagen Cathedral, with a sermon by Bishop Ostenfeld of Copenhagen. The Very Rev. Nathan Soderblom of Upsala, Archbishop of Sweden, opened the sessions with an address. Hundreds of delegates from Lutheran churches in the United States and Canada attended.

NEW YORK

Right Thinking

is reflected in the selection of our stock of weaves and designs for the summer season—now on display.

Dangler TAILOR FOR MEN
Imported Fabrics Exclusively
11 JOHN ST. Cortlandt 8590

The Gulf of St. Lawrence

Cruises to NEWFOUNDLAND GASPE-CANADIAN LABRADOR - THE SAGUENAY RIVER

Cruise this summer from Montreal and Quebec through lovely French-Canada with its quaint and colorful charm. Our palatial SS. New Northland offers a choice of two de luxe cruises. Other vessels for other routes. Weekly sailings. Ask any travel agent or send coupon.

CLARKE
STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED
103 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal, P.Q.

Please send full details of your cruises.
6B2

Name
Address

Services Win Award of Electrical Engineers



ALLAN B. FIELD

Flight to America, has been shipped from Copenhagen aboard the steamer *Dreaming Alexandrine* for Reykjavik, Iceland.

With the motor went Herr Heine, an expert from the Junker factory, who will install it in the proposed plane. He expressed confidence that the motor will enable Captain Ahrenberg and his two companions to complete the remaining sections of their flight from Iceland to Greenland and thence to America.

The annual report of the committee on education of the institute urged the development of more "post-college" education in order to advance the standards of professional attainment and to determine the adequacy of present undergraduate instruction.

The report of the committee on communications showed that the past year had witnessed improvement, both in the speed and clearness of long-distance voice transmission, and an increased telephone plant investment for the country approximating \$275,000,000. The transatlantic service has been greatly extended.

Prof. Eihui Thomson, of Lynn, Mass., director of the Thomson Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, in an interview declared that natural science was still looking for new advancement in illumination methods.

"We want light without heat," he said. "The fire-fly has it and we want to know how we can get the same result. It is another case where nature outdoes us."

Greece and Turkey Strive for Accord

Eleutherios Venizelos to Explain Situation — Greco-Belgian Treaty Signed

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS.—The conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement pact has just been signed between Greece and Belgium on the League of Nations' Model A, which binds the signatories to settle all disputes by pacific means without making any exception. A few insignificant modifications were made similar to those adopted by the Greco-Czechoslovakian pact, with the view of facilitating the election of the members of the arbitration commission.

The Foreign Affairs Parliamentary Commission to be attended by all the party leaders will hold an extraordinary conference in which Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister, will explain the Government's views on the Greco-Belgian accord now being negotiated between Greece and Turkey with a view of securing full authority to deal finally with the question that since the Lausanne Treaty has been causing great embarrassment to all the governments of Greece.

The importance of the conference is emphasized by the press, as its purpose is to establish relations with Turkey on a secure footing, thus making a great contribution to Greece's economic and financial stability.

GREEKS MAY CURTAIL CUT IN DEFENSE FUND

ATHENS (AP)—Although economies have been effected in the Greco-national defense budget, alleged increases of Turkish naval strength make it probable these reductions will be continued.

The report on the budget for the current financial year shows a balance of \$103,626 with a reduction in the military and naval schedule of \$2,358,000.

STRANDED IN ICELAND, FLIERS AWAIT MOTOR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN (AP)—A Junker motor for the Sverige airplane, the crew of which was stranded in Iceland on a

MARCONI CORPORATION AGREES TO MERGE

LONDON (AP)—Resolutions approving the British Empire Cable and Wireless merger scheme were adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

The new company was registered to acquire shares in the Eastern Telegraph Company and its eastern extension to Australia and China, the Western Telegraph Company, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph companies and any similar present or future companies.

SLIP COVERS

Our tailoring experts, to right into your home, cut and fit the slips there from beautiful modernistically designed creases and stripes, striped damask. Double stitched seams, finest binding and non-rust metal hardware used. Materials waterproof and washable.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS: We will mail samples, patterns, samples and estimates upon request.

Write or Phone for Samples Today.

IDEAL UPHOLSTERY CO.

4031 Third Ave., N. Y., TREMONT 6015
200 E. Fulton Rd., N. Y., RAYMOND 1879
71 W. 125th St., N. Y., HARLEM 0800

115 Lexington Ave., N. Y., MUR. Hill 7222
102-40 Jamaica Ave., L. I., RICH. Hill 5375
22 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., TRIANGLE 6274

For 3 or 5 Piece Set

14 50 UP

75¢ a yard

SEVENTH FLOOR

CABLE'S

14 50 UP

75¢ a yard

SEVENTH FLOOR

CABLE

Piano Company

Leading makes of Phonographs and Radios

at all Cable stores

Regional Headquarters Stores:

CLEVELAND • WICHITA • JACKSONVILLE • BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA • NEW YORK • BOSTON • 264 N. W. 5th St.

DETROIT • MINNEAPOLIS • 1264 Library Ave.

TOLEDO • N. W. 20th St. • Nickel at Eighth

209 Superior St.

Direct Factory Branches and

Representatives in all principal cities.

If you have any questions, write

correspondence direct with

Chicago Factory Headquarters.

EXPERTS FAVOR AMERICAN PART IN WORLD BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

reparation arrangement but undertake to put it into force by indirect means. It was explained that the new settlement calls for the replacement of the reparation commission by the International Bank. The commission is incorporated in the Versailles Treaty and to do away with it would necessitate modifying the treaty.

This is what was intimated the Allied Governments may hesitate doing as it would establish a procedure and open the way for demands for further revision of the treaty. In order therefore to get around this, other means it was said might be resorted to by them to approve the settlement, such as executive acts.

GERMANY ABLE TO PAY

Mr. Young, who, as chairman of the reparation conference, was foremost in bringing about a compromise settlement, is understood to have told the President and other government authorities present at the meeting at the White House that Germany would be able to meet the reparation payments.

It was conceded, however, that while Germany is expected to be able to meet the scheduled annuities, a difficulty existed in transferring from Germany into other countries the large amounts involved.

With heavy amounts leaving Germany and no compensatory amounts flowing into that country, considerable financial difficulties might be presented, but the American experts are confident that all Europe would prosper as a result of this settlement and that it would be of great benefit to American export trade as European countries would be better able to buy products of the United States.

The American experts were particularly enthusiastic over the improvements in the economic conditions in the European countries and the United States that they manifested every confidence would result from the settlement. One member is understood to have told the President that it would be of greater value to the American farmer than the assistance he would derive from the new farm relief bill.

VOICE IN BANK'S CONTROL

How American financial interest in the reparation agreement could be protected through the international bank is still to be acted upon but it was indicated that private banking interests in the United States will have a voice in the conduct of the international bank. Congress did not ratify the arrangement made in Paris through the former Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, by which this Government agreed to accept certain percentages of German reparation payments under the Dawes plan. There was much controversy at this time over the right of President Coolidge

to put the arrangement into effect through an Executive order, the action taken by him.

The Hoover Administration, it is author

LAMONT FINDS SELLING COSTS ARE TOO HIGH

Expense of Distribution Not
Due to Profiteering, Ac-
cording to Survey

NEW YORK (P)—A wide spread analysis of the cost of transmitting individual commodities from producer to consumer was prescribed by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, as a help for distribution. Speaking before the Merchants Association of New York, he said the department has been investigating distribution for the last two years.

Although costs of production have been continually lowered by new methods, he pointed out, the costs of distribution have not increased, and "we are realizing that these increased costs are not due to profiteering by the middleman, but in reality to the increase in the actual cost of doing business."

Explaining the investigations conducted by the Department, he told how a wholesaler had learned that on approximately half of the 12,000 items he was carrying in his warehouse he was losing money.

In another investigation, it was learned that a wholesale drygoods house was sending salesmen into 17 different states, although more than 70 per cent of its business was obtained in parts of two states.

An investigation in Louisville revealed that stores with less than a \$5000-a-year business had a bad debt loss of 5.6 per cent of total sales, while those doing a \$100,000-a-year business or more had bad debt losses of only three-tenths of 1 per cent.

CHICAGO FIRM GETS BIG RUSSIAN ORDER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The Donets Coal Trust, the largest Soviet colliery organization, has signed a contract with a Chicago firm, Roberts & Schaefer, for the opening of five new mines in the Donets basin during the next 13 months.

Among the shafts will be the largest in that region with a production capacity of 1,200,000 tons. Besides preparing the plans, the firm will supervise the installation and equipment of the new mines, sending its representatives to Russia for this purpose. The equipment will be made in Soviet factories.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON CELEBRATES CENTENARY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—King's College, the Alma Mater of Charles Kingsley, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Thomas

LESSON CASE
SIMPLY
PRACTICAL
INVITES STUDY
SAVES TIME

Books with or without workers held in open position (whether case open or closed) always ready for instant use. For pocket size, set, each
Black cowhide leather case 8.75
Black leather case 4.75
For vest pocket size, set, each
Black cowhide leather case 8.00
Black waterproof covering 4.50
Postpaid anywhere. Money back guarantee.

KNICKERBOCKER CASE CO.
2329 N. CRAWFORD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

**Potato Digging Delays
Vote on Tax for Schools**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Business comes before education on John's Island, near Charleston, S. C., where school district No. 21 is located.

When they were to vote on increasing the special school levy three mills, the people of the section were too busy digging potatoes to go to the ballot box. The election, therefore, was postponed until after the potato digging season.

**Buying
any tire
less
dependable
than tires
by LEE of
Conshohocken
is not economy**

LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
474 Spring St., N. W., Adams
890 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
612 Seventh Ave., New York
612 Grand Concourse, Bronx
Broad & Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia

You will find LEE Dealers in practically every city

LEE
Conshohocken

FARM AGENTS SEEK TO RAISE DUTY ON WOOL

Declare 36 Cents a Pound Necessary to Protect Domestic Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The tariff hearings before the Senate Finance Committee are witnessing agricultural groups and organizations among the most persistent in demands for increased duties on highly controversial commodities.

Four great farmer associations joined in an argument to the committee in favor of a considerable boost in the wool schedules. Those who demanded this increased impost were: Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation; F. J. Hagenbartsch of Idaho, president of the National Wool Growers' Association; J. Byron Wilson of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, and L. B. Palmer of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association.

They asked for a basic rate of duty of 36 cents per clean content pound.

The existing law makes the duty 21 cents. The tariff revision bill passed by the House of Representatives raised the present rate to 34 cents.

The representatives of the wool-growing interests contend that higher duty is justified because imports of wool would replace a considerable amount of domestic wool.

If the higher rates would be sanctioned by the finance committee it would be necessary to further increase the compensatory duties of duty on the manufactures of wool.

Answering questions designed to show whether the requested increase would raise the cost of living, Mr. Hagenbartsch insisted that the additional two cents per pound would not increase the cost of a suit of clothing more than 14 cents.

Previous to these agricultural arguments for higher wool rates a number of farmer associations had announced their advocacy of increasing sugar duties. The sugar and wool schedules are among the most controversial in the Tariff Act.

Agriculture is also vigorously backing the putting of duties upon hides, while leather interests are using this demand to insist upon a compensating rate upon shoes and leather goods. At present hides, leather and shoes are on the free list.

Duties were put on all three items by the House as one of the steps made necessary to placate dissatisfaction among the farm members with the original tariff measure.

Leather and shoe manufacturers desire greater protection from the Senate Committee.

REICH PRESIDENT TO ISSUE MANIFESTO

BERLIN (P)—President von Hindenburg, in collaboration with his Cabinet, has drawn up a manifesto to the German people, which he will

sign and have published on June 25 on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Reichstag, the manifesto was made by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, in the course of the recent Reichstag debate. It was understood he would be brief and would call attention to the day "as a sad memorial to the German people."

In addition, it probably will deny Germany's sole responsibility for the World War.

STATESMEN OFF TO PLAY AND TO PROP UP FENCES

Congressmen Up for Re-
election Mix Duty and
Pleasure in Recess

Prof. Macintosh Will Fight Ban on Citizenship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Congress has recessed for a bit of a vacation with varying diversions, but mostly to cast an appraising eye over the condition of political hedges back home.

Not until this time next year will the hustings awaken once more to the stir of political eloquence, but already the entire membership of the House and 33 senators are getting affairs into shape for re-election efforts.

Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, after a brief sojourn at his home in Cincinnati, plans to make a trip to Europe. Vice-President Charles Curtis returns to the broad Kansas plains for a visit to his home there before going to the summer place of his daughter, Mrs. Webster Knight, in Rhode Island.

Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, who appeared for the professor before Federal Judge Warren B. Burrows and Prof. George Davis of the Divinity School, who was characterized as a "fool" for Prof. Macintosh, both said that the appeal from Judge Burrows' decision denying Professor Macintosh citizenship should be taken "with the expectation of winning." Their implication was that the motive of appeal was not to make a test case of the matter.

Dean Clark said full emphasis would be laid on the difference between the views of Professor Macintosh and Mme. Rosita Schwimmer, who was recently denied citizenship by the Supreme Court.

Mme. Schwimmer is an avowed pacifist, while Dean Clark is active in advocating her doctrine, whereas Professor Macintosh neither is a pacifist, as evidenced by his war record with two nations, nor an active disseminator of political opinions. His stand is purely a matter of conscience."

PRESIDENT INCREASES DUTY ON LINSEED OIL

WASHINGTON (P)—President Hoover has issued a proclamation increasing the tariff on linseed oil, raw, boiled or oxidized, from 33-10 cents per pound to 37-10 cents per pound.

The President's action was taken under the flexible provisions of the tariff law and followed an increase of 16 cents per pound on flaxseed which was promulgated several months ago. After the increase in flaxseed had been made known a compensatory increase on the oil was urged.

The President's action was taken under the flexible provisions of the tariff law and followed an increase of 16 cents per pound on flaxseed which was promulgated several months ago. After the increase in flaxseed had been made known a compensatory increase on the oil was urged.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

Goit also will claim many members of both houses. John Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the Progressives in the House, is returning to his home to devote some serious attention to out-of-doors and his golf score. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents in the Senate, on the other hand, is going to a little hut he has built with his own hands in northern Wisconsin. There he will read and lounge about in the cool of a great evergreen forest.

Some Remains to Work

For some 13 members of the Senate, who constitute the Senate

Minority Floor Leader, is going back to Arkansas to check up on things and also to brush up on his golf game. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, is going all the way back to his beloved San Francisco so that he may revel in a daily swim in a favorite pool there.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, is going up into beautiful hills of his State, where he has built himself a small cabin. There he will bivouac and hike, in between visits to his district to talk things over with friends.

John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority leader and one of the keenest debaters in Congress, is off to his home in Texas, where he proposes to put in every available hour angling. Of course, politics won't be neglected.

EARLY EUROPEAN FLAVOR MARKS HAMMOND HOME

Confusing Days Recalled in Inventor's Mansion at Gloucester, Mass.

By JANET MABIE

"...and even peaceful seas moan plaintively when at last they come by the rusty rocks of Norman's Woe."

A telephone message came suddenly, saying, "If you like, you may see the new house John Hays Hammond Jr. has built at Gloucester."

The message had meaning, for during the three years of its building this house on the ledges that overlook the weird reef of Norman's Woe on the Cape Ann shore has gathered amazing mystery. Because Mr. Hammond is an inventor who has earned more than ordinary renown for doing things other men cannot do with electricity and radio control and the mechanisms of pianos and pipe organs, a legend has grown that, in the end, the house would be a phantasmagoria of mystification: disappearing stairways, windowless libraries, secret tunnels, hidden chambers, and a laboratory whose location would be kept secret even from members of the household. One exuberant individual even reported the imminence of floating ceilings. Indeed, legend built for Mr. Hammond's house which he probably neither could nor would build.

However the invitation involved a chance of seeing a rare and charming house exemplifying the growth of European architecture from the twelfth to the late fifteenth century.

The afternoon sun was a freshly minted coin shedding a slant gold shadow on the grass tufts that grow perversely among the semi-distant rocks of Norman's Woe, which the house overlooks and one-fifteenth of which Mr. Hammond owns. Coming humorously around a corner of the house, Mr. Hammond extricated the water from a clumsy adventure with a stubborn and apparently unopenable door which once belonged to a tower in Carcassonne, said to have been owned by the Inquisition, saying, "But the door you should have come in by is the one you passed without seeing."

Like a Gothic Cathedral

There it was, to be sure, a little door, with a peephole for censoring guests, as the custom of the period was, set in the angle of stonework to the right of a medieval drawbridge let down on stout chains and guarded by two curly-headed old stone lions. Above the door rose the lofty form of what appeared to be a pure Gothic church, akin in its proportions to the transept of the Cathedral of St. Nazaire in Carcassonne. At the left end, the tower, 80 feet high now, eventually to lift 40 feet higher, modeled, like the house, to conform to medieval castle architecture of southern France and northern Italy.

The little doorway gives on to a small, dusky hall across the narrow width of which is another door, wide and forbidding, of ancient wood, grooved by time into deep verticals and softened to the tone of slate-colored velvet. The door, dated about 1450 A. D., was obtained by Mr. Hammond from a celebrated church of

At the end of the hall space, opposite an ancient pierced iron lamp, spreading its silvers of pale orange light over an iron coffee that once contained the treasury of a church

THE EASY WAY
to use dental floss. Start children right. Bacter Dental Floss Holder 35c. In Pyralin. Leather Case 50c. Refills 10c each.

BAXTER MFG. CO.
40 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.
BAXTER



Upper Left—John Hays Hammond Jr. on the Drawbridge of His Medieval Castle, Overlooking the Rest of Norman's Woe at Gloucester, Mass. Center—Lester Donahue, Concert Pianist and Assistant to Mr. Hammond in His Musical Experiments, Playing in the Great Hall Upon Piano With "Tonel

Pedal" Which Has Opened "New Secrets of the Beauty of Musical Sound." Upper Right—Detail in Courtyard Looking Toward the Fifteenth Century House From France, Which Fell Into Mr. Hammond's Hands Because the Metropolitan Museum, Which Desired It, Had No Place to Set It Up. Lower

Left—Distant Glimpse of the Ocean at Gloucester Obtained From "a Room With a View" at the Castle. Center—The Little Steps Leading to the Door of the Inquisition Owned in Carcassonne. Right—"This Majestical Roof Fretted With Golden Fire."

in the north of Germany, and around the half-curve of a supporting pillar, there is a stairway. Narrow, dim stairs, whose treads were long ago unevenly hollowed out by the wearing of shuffles of countless feet. And, at the foot of the stairs, past an early Christian carving in stone that Mr. Hammond found on the banks of the Tiber, is a doorway that gives on to the Great Hall, which takes 100 feet of the whole length of the house and 25 feet wide and 58 feet high. The Great Hall is faithfully lighted in the daytime by strange old iron lamps, molded to the slender shapes of tapers. When the iron for them had been modeled and pierced, the lamps and their chains were taken to Gloucester and sunk in the ocean for a time, that the wash of seas might twist and gnarl them into a faithful semblance to their times.

Somehow the Great Hall has gathered into it the essential feeling of the whole house. The Gothic dining room, which is part of a complete Crusader house, let into the space across a corner of the courtyard, the fifteenth century house that faces the dining room over the bridged pool, and all the other contributing angles and sections of the house, now in their feeling toward the Great Chapel, so that the effect is of a church where once men and women worshipped, a church some-

Music in the Hall

One of the most important aspects of the great Gothic cathedrals was their perfect acoustical qualities. In modern times this has been a most trying problem to construction engineers.

Music in the Half

The Great Hall is primarily a room designed for the performance of music. There are no rugs on the stone floor. The stone walls are interlined with pipes for an 80-stop organ, for which the console is now being finished. In a little room at right angles to the fore entrance of the hall there is control apparatus for phonograph music which is, in turn, amplified through a mechanism concealed behind a lattice high in the wall and level with the great rose window, whose glass is even now being finished by copyists working at Rheims and Chartres. Parenthetically, answering a question as to how he proposes to make windows originally designed to function in the less intense light of European countries, function properly in the stronger light of the Atlantic seacoast. Mr. Hammond said, "For one thing, we are heavily oxidizing the windows; then glass of unusual thickness is being used, and then we are going to back the finished windows with wire gauze to increase their illusion of depth, increasing the intensity of the color." When Mr. Hammond touched to sound a record from "Pelleas and Melisande," and the voice of a soloist sang an immortal aria, he had no need to add any explanation for the results of his research into control of the acoustics of the room.

The house presents the inspired accomplishment of a man who first designed it and then, when he had gone to Italy to live, while he planned and built a radio station for Standard Oil, cabled and cabled repeatedly, ordering a hundred carefully planned changes to suit carvings and doors and pillars and whole

rooms and curious and beautiful ideas that came to him as he snatched an hour or a day to motor into the forgotten places of a Europe that is past. Perhaps he does not know himself all that he has in the house. Time must measure the aesthetics of it. Eventually it will be a "catalogued house" for guidance of those who time thereafter abandoned, uninhabited by private individuals, and opening on a courtyard in the south of France. Close to one end of the hall two steps lead up to a little embrasure, with a few pieces of Gothic furniture, and casement windows look out through the fringed fans of pine trees over miles of blue water and down to tides pounding on rocks below, which might be forever untenanted.

Fountain in the Courtyard

The stone shell of the Great Hall has been built by young artisans gathered together along the Massachusetts shore, the finished room affirming that time has worked too on its loftiness, and contributed to the profundity of its serene quiet.

It is priceless windows, its little chapel containing a glass-incrusted case that once held sacred manuscripts in a Buddhist temple in Burma;

the fourteenth century table made in Venice or the fireback dated 1420 which came from the Cathedral of St. Urgel, central Spain, are mere ornaments, contributing to its livability.

Music in the Half

One of the most important aspects of the great Gothic cathedrals was their perfect acoustical qualities. In modern times this has been a most trying problem to construction engineers.

Music in the Hall

The Great Hall is primarily a room

which has opened "new secrets of the beauty of musical sound." The water was lapis and pearls, and a gull was an ivory scimitar released momentarily to the wind by an unseen hand, and gone again. A little sloop leaned suddenly on the water and the sky enviously deepened its blue. The time was too short and there were other rooms to see. "We'll go just a minute to the library," Mr. Hammond said.

Fountain in the Courtyard

The stone shell of the Great Hall

has been built by young artisans

gathered together along the Massachusetts shore, the finished room affirming that time has worked too on its loftiness, and contributed to the profundity of its serene quiet.

It is priceless windows, its little chapel containing a glass-incrusted case that once held sacred manuscripts in a Buddhist temple in Burma;

the fourteenth century table made in Venice or the fireback dated 1420 which came from the Cathedral of St. Urgel, central Spain, are mere ornaments, contributing to its livability.

Music in the Half

One of the most important aspects of the great Gothic cathedrals was their perfect acoustical qualities. In modern times this has been a most trying problem to construction engineers.

Music in the Hall

The Great Hall is primarily a room

which has opened "new secrets of the beauty of musical sound." The water was lapis and pearls, and a gull was an ivory scimitar released momentarily to the wind by an unseen hand, and gone again. A little sloop leaned suddenly on the water and the sky enviously deepened its blue. The time was too short and there were other rooms to see. "We'll go just a minute to the library," Mr. Hammond said.

Fountain in the Courtyard

The stone shell of the Great Hall

has been built by young artisans

gathered together along the Massachusetts shore, the finished room affirming that time has worked too on its loftiness, and contributed to the profundity of its serene quiet.

It is priceless windows, its little chapel containing a glass-incrusted case that once held sacred manuscripts in a Buddhist temple in Burma;

the fourteenth century table made in Venice or the fireback dated 1420 which came from the Cathedral of St. Urgel, central Spain, are mere ornaments, contributing to its livability.

Music in the Half

One of the most important aspects of the great Gothic cathedrals was their perfect acoustical qualities. In modern times this has been a most trying problem to construction engineers.

Music in the Hall

The Great Hall is primarily a room

which has opened "new secrets of the beauty of musical sound." The water was lapis and pearls, and a gull was an ivory scimitar released momentarily to the wind by an unseen hand, and gone again. A little sloop leaned suddenly on the water and the sky enviously deepened its blue. The time was too short and there were other rooms to see. "We'll go just a minute to the library," Mr. Hammond said.

Fountain in the Courtyard

The stone shell of the Great Hall

has been built by young artisans

gathered together along the Massachusetts shore, the finished room affirming that time has worked too on its loftiness, and contributed to the profundity of its serene quiet.

It is priceless windows, its little chapel containing a glass-incrusted case that once held sacred manuscripts in a Buddhist temple in Burma;

the fourteenth century table made in Venice or the fireback dated 1420 which came from the Cathedral of St. Urgel, central Spain, are mere ornaments, contributing to its livability.

Music in the Half

One of the most important aspects of the great Gothic cathedrals was their perfect acoustical qualities. In modern times this has been a most trying problem to construction engineers.

Music in the Hall

The Great Hall is primarily a room

which has opened "new secrets of the beauty of musical sound." The water was lapis and pearls, and a gull was an ivory scimitar released momentarily to the wind by an unseen hand, and gone again. A little sloop leaned suddenly on the water and the sky enviously deepened its blue. The time was too short and there were other rooms to see. "We'll go just a minute to the library," Mr. Hammond said.

Fountain in the Courtyard

The stone shell of the Great Hall

has been built by young artisans

gathered together along the Massachusetts shore, the finished room affirming that time has worked too on its loftiness, and contributed to the profundity of its serene quiet.

It is priceless windows, its little chapel containing a glass-incrusted case that once held sacred manuscripts in a Buddhist temple in Burma;

the fourteenth century table made in Venice or the fireback dated 1420 which came from the Cathedral of St. Urgel, central Spain, are mere ornaments, contributing to its livability.

Music in the Half

One of the most important aspects of the great Gothic cathedrals was their perfect acoustical qualities. In modern times this has been a most trying problem to construction engineers.

Music in the Hall

The Great Hall is primarily a room

PUBLIC OPINION RALLIED TO AID OF PARIS PACT

Arms Embargo Endorsed as Warning to Nation Violating Pledge

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the twenty-third.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO — Miss Jane Addams, president of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, said she is entirely in sympathy with the underlying idea of the Porter and Capper resolutions—pledging the United States not to sell arms to countries violating the Pact of Paris. She also thinks it would be well to include war loans in the embargo.

The precise manner in which is to be done, she said, may not yet appear quite clear, but the discussion which would follow the actual introduction of proposals in Congress she believed would clarify the plan in the thought of the public and make the proper steps apparent. Either resolution would make it more difficult that it is at present to give support to countries at war.

Clarification of Opinion

"The most important thing to do now," said Miss Addams, "is to get public opinion back of the Kellogg Pact, to have it discussed and clarified. We have enthusiastically put the United States on record as outlawing war and other nations have done the same for their nations, which is a great achievement in itself. We now need to bring its meaning home to everybody."

Miss Addams expressed her approval of the "next four steps" toward peace recently stated by Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War. They are, first, to urge the entry of the United States into the World Court; second, to complete arbitration treaties with South American countries; third, to abolish an embargo on shipping arms to countries at war; fourth, to bring about a conference with England on naval armaments in the light of the Kellogg Pact.

The proposal to refuse support with munitions or loans to any nation violating the Kellogg treaty received the commendation of Miss Emily Balch, president of the United States Section of the Woman's International League.

Would Serve as Warning
"One advantage of such action," she said, "is that it would be a warning that the United States would place itself on the side of peace. G. Bernard Shaw said that if Germany had known in advance that Great Britain would join France she would have stayed out of Belgium."

Miss Balch said she thought it important in working for peace to correct certain fallacies in current popular thought on the subject. One such mistake is that the doctrine she called "economic realism," the supposition that economic clashes must of necessity lead to war.

"We constantly have economic difficulties with other nations," she said, "but not one in a hundred of them leads to war." Miss Balch cited the experience of Canada and the United States in support of this.

The Super Elto Speedster

Bigest value in its field!



DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR, you'll find no other outboard motor that measures up to the Super Elto Speedster!

It is powerful—drives roomy runabouts up to 24 miles an hour. Sturdy—gives dependable trouble-free service year after year. Easy to start—just a quarter-turn flip of the flywheel snap it into action.

It is the ideal motor for big family boats, fast fishing outfit and raceabouts. There is a special model, the Hi-Speed Speedster, for racing.

The Speedster weighs only 64 pounds. Can be equipped for rudder steering at small extra cost. The Elto dealer will gladly demonstrate the Speedster—also the 4-cylinder Quad and the folding Lightweight. Call on him.



ELTO DIVISION
OUTBOARD MOTORS CORPORATION
OLE EVINRUDE, President
Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

In St. Louis
HOTEL MAYFAIR

In the center of business, theatre and shopping district—with a quiet, exclusive atmosphere and unusual features that make it decidedly an hotel of distinction.

5th and St. Charles

400 ROOMS from \$3.00
BATHS

HEINZ HOTEL SYSTEM
OWNERS AND OPERATORS

smile make your shoes happy with Whittemore's BOSTONIAN SHOE CREAM Sold throughout the World

All colors including Neutral which may be used on any colored or black foot-wear.

Suitable Songs for Church Services

BE STILL AND KNOW 30c
THY WILL BE DONE 60c
THE FIRST COMMANDMENT 60c
FOUNTAIN OF LIFE 60c
<b

Princeton Retains College Team Golf Championship

Has to Play Extra Round After Tying With Yale
George T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton, Wins Qualifying Round Gold Medal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DEAL, N.J.—Princeton University successfully defended its intercollegiate golf championship title on the links of the Hollywood Golf Club here, June 25; but the Tigers were not successful until they had played off a tie with the University of Michigan, which had the regulation 36 holes of competition these two colleges were tied with scores of 642 each. The two teams then played nine extra holes to settle the title and the Tigers won by 2 strokes. It was the first time in the history of the tournament, which dates back to 1907, that it had been necessary to play an extra hole to determine the team honors.

Georgetown University came in third with a total of 647, with Detroit furnishing something of a surprise by placing fourth with 665. Harvard failed to show up as well as expected, finishing fifth with 679 strokes, which was only two better than Pennsylvania turned in.

George T. Dunlap Jr., of Princeton, won the qualifying-round gold medal with a fine card of 150. At the end of the first 18 holes he was leading the field with 72 strokes and Tuesday he succeeded in just maintaining that margin by turning in a 78 for a total of 150. Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., of Georgetown University, kept pace with the leader also having a 78 and finishing with a 150. The third place of 152, W. R. Pond, Princeton, and E. B. Wilson, Ohio State, finished in a tie for third place with cards of 156 each.

It took a card of 158 to qualify for match play for the individual championship. The summary:

Qualifiers

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	72	78	150
M. J. McCarthy Jr., Georgetown	72	78	150
E. B. Wilson, Ohio State	77	79	156
T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale	80	77	157
F. W. Ryan, Detroit	78	80	158
Phillip Finlay, Harvard	79	80	158
W. R. Pond, Princeton	79	80	158
W. M. Swoope, Yale	81	81	162
William Clines, St. Xavier	81	81	162
R. F. Collier, Pennsylvania	81	81	162
F. G. Banister Jr., Yale	79	82	163
D. K. McFawn, Princeton	77	82	163
G. H. Appel, Brown	87	81	168
J. G. Bush Jr., Tulane	78	76	168
R. B. Othenberg, Lafayette	83	86	169
H. H. Cline, St. Xavier	87	88	170
W. P. Arnold, Harvard	84	85	170
N. M. McBride, Georgetown	84	85	170
J. A. Griffin, Detroit	79	82	171
E. A. Yates, M. I. T.	87	84	171

Failed to Qualify

G. H. Appel, Brown	87	81	168
J. G. Bush Jr., Tulane	78	76	168
R. B. Othenberg, Lafayette	83	86	169
H. H. Cline, St. Xavier	87	88	170
W. P. Arnold, Harvard	84	85	170
N. M. McBride, Georgetown	84	85	170
J. A. Griffin, Detroit	79	82	171
E. A. Yates, M. I. T.	87	84	171

Totalled to Quality

G. H. Appel, Brown	87	81	168
J. G. Bush Jr., Tulane	78	76	168
R. B. Othenberg, Lafayette	83	86	169
H. H. Cline, St. Xavier	87	88	170
W. P. Arnold, Harvard	84	85	170
N. M. McBride, Georgetown	84	85	170
J. A. Griffin, Detroit	79	82	171
E. A. Yates, M. I. T.	87	84	171

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

PRINCETON	YALE
G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale

PRINCETON

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
-----------------------------	------------------------

YALE

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
</tbl

BRITISH TRY TRANSFERENCE OF UNEMPLOYED

Appeal Is Made to Employers to Aid—Emigration Proves Unpopular

This is the third of a series of four articles dealing with the problem of unemployment in Great Britain.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is generally admitted by students of the present economic and industrial problems of Great Britain that even after the internal reorganization of industry has been carried out, after a more harmonious inter-relation between the Bank of England and the Treasury, on the one hand, and the special interests of industry, on the other, has been established, and, what is more important though less probable, after international co-operation in regard to the control of the world system of tariffs has been secured, it will still be impossible for over 200,000 persons between the ages of 16 and 60 in the depressed areas of the country to obtain work in those industries in which, at one time or another, they were employed. To deal with this fact of the situation two methods have been adopted by the British Government, neither of which has so far proved very successful.

Transference of Unemployed

The first of these is the scheme recommended by the Industrial Transference Board in July, 1928, to transfer single men and boys from the depressed industries to districts in the Midlands and the south where opportunities for finding work either already exist or are expected to arise. To give more weight to the recommendations of this board, Stanley Baldwin, in August, 1928, addressed 150,000 letters to employers requesting them to find work for at least one man more in every factory, shop or office. But in spite of the Prime Minister's appeal, the transference rate has been very slow, the scheme having resulted after eight months in only 20,738 persons being transferred to other districts, most of them to employment that cannot be regarded as permanent.

Emigration as an Aid

Emigration is the other method by which it is expected to bring about a reduction, and no more, in this permanent surplus of labor. Not only politicians of the three parties, but industrial and trade union leaders believe that there is a direct connection between the present enormous volume of unemployment and the greatly decreased rate of emigration since the war, which has fallen from approximately 400,000 in 1913, to 60,000 in 1927 and to 136,000 in 1928.

At the special Imperial Conference on Emigration in January, 1921, however, Lord Milner was at pains to point out in the name of the British Government that "overseas settlement should not be regarded as a means of relieving abnormal unemployment, but that it can be of the greatest value in minimizing future risks in unemployment, by stimulating primary production overseas, and thus providing foodstuffs for the people in this country, raw materials for their manufactures and safe markets for their manufactures."

England Loses Supremacy

This is still the avowed aim of the emigration policy of the British

NEW

SUMMER FASHIONS

Let us help you to limit your expenditures without limiting your good taste!

Hill B. Schlesinger Store
38 NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

**Clothing, Shoes
Hats, Furnishings**

Doutrichs
Always Reliable
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Tabault

Originators of the
Non-Elastic Corset-Brassieres

489 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
PASSE
686 Main Avenue
BROOKLYN
Hotel Granada
JAMAICA
163-18 Jamaica Ave., Stuart Bldg.

PATERSON
113 Ellison Street
TRENTON
112 Montgomery Street
PHILADELPHIA
Fox Bldg., Market Street

announce studios for the convenience of Monitor patrons residing outside of New York.

DEWEES
"Fashion in Good Taste"

Pique Dresses \$2.95

in Juniors' sizes, 11 to 17

These sleeveless tennis frocks, in various styles, have smartly pleated skirts . . . they are self or white trimmed . . . are tubable and colorfast . . . in green, maize, blue, peach, white.

Junior Department—Third Floor

CONFEDERATION IS CELEBRATED BY CANADIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

"Half a continent is ours," said Galt, "if we have the courage to take up the burden." "Some people," said Cartier, "are afraid of union because our federation will embrace Catholic and Protestant, English, French, Irish and Scotch. This is no drawback. It is a benefit rather than otherwise that we have a diversity of race and religion. Each will contribute to the prosperity and glory of the new confederacy."

"I see," said McGee, "in the not remote future one great nationality bound, like the shield of Achilles, by the blue rim of ocean. I see it gathered into many communities, each disposing of its internal affairs, but all bound together by free institutions, free intercourse and free commerce. I see a generation of industrial, contented, moral men, free in name and in fact—men capable of maintaining, in peace and in war, a constitution worthy of such a country."

A Notable Inscription

In the legislative buildings at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, there is a bronze mural tablet bearing the inscription,

"In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on Sept. 1st, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada . . . Providence being their guide, they built better than they knew."

"As I reflect upon our country's past," said the Prime Minister, "I come to believe more and more in the profound truth of that inscription. I would have it inscribed all who by service and sacrifice have made it possible. It is true. One cannot but be impressed with the sublime faith and the spirit of reverence which in the humblest and the highest have been so greatly apparent. . . . From every side they seem to have caught glimpses of the Vision Splendid." Dominion Day serves to keep bright this vision of true nationhood.

Act Not a Success

It is no wonder, then, that the Empire Settlement Act, passed in May, 1922, which, in conjunction with the Dominions of Canada and Australia, lays down provisions for a 15 years' migration policy of assisted passages and land settlements to the annual amount of £6,000,000, has, according to the report issued by the Overseas Settlement Committee last April, "fallen far short of the hopes entertained by those who expected to find in overseas settlement a means of dealing with the immediate situation in the country." The number of immigrants assisted under it have, in fact, shown a steady decrease and have fallen from 60,000 in 1927 to 50,519 in 1928.

It has so far, therefore, proved an extremely difficult task to dispose of the permanent surplus of labor in the basic industries of England either by the transference scheme or by assisted emigration. That with returning prosperity efforts toward more concerted action will be made to solve this problem is hardly to be doubted. But so far as emigration is concerned, an adequate solution will be impossible then as now, unless those who have contributed to the building up of the industrial life of their country can be assured of finding in their new homes the same social amenities and safeguards to which they were accustomed when in employment at home.

N. Y. STATE ELECTS HEAD FOR G. O. P. COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

men as Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Darcy McGee, Carter, Gray and Brown. Their stirring utterances are kept alive in the hearts of their countrymen, bearing them on to greater unity, toleration and love of country. Many of their prophecies have already come true, clouds rolling about the little machine far as eye could see, the blue sky above, the sun shining upon the cloud mass and lichen-colored patches of prairie visible here and there through cracks in the clouds.

Route Laid Out by Lindbergh

The route laid out by Colonel Lindbergh calls upon the pilot to climb 5500 feet over the Manzana Mountains, and then drop into Albquerque with a descent of a mile in a few minutes to the city on the Rio Grande. The only other intermediate stops on the day's journey were at Winslow and Kingman, Ariz. For passengers making their first journey into the mountains, far west, the ride by air undoubtedly enhances what is, under any conditions, an almost overpowering effect.

Looking down, the passengers saw

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.

Fine Dry Cleaning and

Family Washing and Ironing

New Way Laundry Co. Inc.

Philadelphia—Bar, 6164 and Ger. 7300

Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

3 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes.</p

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Holy Cities of Arabia

The Holy Cities of Arabia, by Elton Rutter. Volume I. London: Putnam. 42s. net set of two volumes.

HAJJI AHMAD, the Syrian, alias Elton Rutter, the Englishman, has added one more to the very select band of Europeans who have pierced the mystery which surrounds the two sacred places of Islam. Mecca and Medina, and those interested in probing the still jealously guarded secrets of these shrines will find in "The Holy Cities of Arabia" a wealth of fresh detail with which to assuage at least a portion of their curiosity.

Mr. Rutter lived the better part of a year in Mecca, and, what is more, he was known for the several months of his stay as an Englishman—a fact which dispenses of the old notion that the question of nationality enters into the Meccans' dislike of European visitors. The antipathy is purely religious, and as Mr. Rutter conformed, at least outwardly, to the strict letter of the orthodox Islam, he could not merely be loathed from polemical motives, but was hopefully accepted in Meccan society. In the result he is able to give us an account of life in the hub of the Moslem religion with much interesting detail. His observations are the more important because they refer to a time when the old order in Arabia is giving place more or less unwillingly to the new.

The Mecca of today seen by Mr. Rutter is a curious mixture of the two orders. The Haram, or "holy territory," is lighted by electricity. There is a telephone service—there is a wireless station—but no drains, no water supply and not even any provision to keep out the seasonal floods, one of which happened while Mr. Rutter was there. Apart from giving small boys the unusual opportunity of "wading delightedly in the water, the water nearly up to their waists," the townsfolk carried relentlessly "little stools, mats, feed fans, rags and many other articles from what had been, half an hour earlier, streets."

Mr. Rutter does not add much to our information about the details of the annual pilgrimage—indeed, there is very little about that side of the life of Mecca which has not long been public property. Mr. Rutter, therefore, wisely devotes his attention mainly to other matters. He gives an interesting description of the interior of the Kaaba, which he was probably the first European to enter. After getting inside the door an acrobatic feat facilitated by the display of an appropriate if mundane coin—he "paid and prayed" his way round the building amid a running commentary which would have done credit to the most sophisticated western tourist cliché.

Medina and Et-Taif, two other towns visited by Mr. Rutter, had suffered severely from the conflict between the old and the new which finds its most curious exemplification in the reawakening of puritanical Wahhabism. Et-Taif had undergone a massacre and Medina a siege which had decimated the inhabitants. Of the Wahhabist leader, King Ibn Saud, however, Mr. Rutter writes that he "is not himself a religious fanatic" and, "in the hour of victory (he) is one of the most humane Arabs in history."

Here may be noted one or two surprising discrepancies between Mr. Rutter's testimony and that of other writers. Thus Mr. Rutter writes of "kissed him on the forehead, the shoulder or the back of the hand." But Ameen Rihani, the Syro-American writer, says: "There is no kissing of the hands in Najd. For to kiss the hand of a fellow man were an impurity, because you have to stoop to do so and the Najdi bows the head only to Allah. But they kiss the Imam (Ibn Saud) on the tip of the nose." As there is a religious significance in the matter it is strange if the strict Wahhabist code has been

left behind in its native Najd, when it was carried triumphantly into Mecca at the point of a sword. Again, one wonders whether Charles M. Doughty, the greatest of all observers of things Arabian, who suffered many things for his Christian faith in Hail, would have accepted Mr. Rutter's dictum that "fanaticism is hardly known there." Finally, and here our author, with all his vast store of Islamic knowledge, must surely be in error—Mr. Rutter speaks of El-Sayid Ahmad Es Sanusi as a "man whose word is law to many thousands of wild desert men in northern Africa." But Ahmad Abdicated 10 years ago in favor of Muhammad and since then his word has scarcely been law anywhere. It is also impossible not to wish

usual setting, evidently observed from the inside, and the substance of a good plot. The principal characters, too, are clearly visualized, and their mental processes are keenly understood. It all seems real—except for the theatrical element of the English wife. But it does not come off. The book has too many of the marks of being done by an inexperienced hand. Each character is introduced with a set description, information is presented bodily rather than in essence, even the sentences are haphazard in form. The whole effect is one of naivete, like that of a child who has something important to tell but lets it tumble forth without premeditation.

Too often novel has nothing to recommend it except technique. That is not enough. But it is indispensable.

Miss Stevenson writes about the Boer farmer who has his face turned toward the past and his feet set in the furrow plowed by his ancestors. The de Beer family is ostensibly typical of that group in the South African conglomerate. Old Piete de Beer, descended from a noble Dutch stock which came from The Hague 200 years ago, was one of the poorest Boers in his district. The de Beers had not been willing to use progressive methods and they had not been careful to avoid mixed marriages. The de Beers had degenerated, and Miss Stevenson indicates that they were not alone in that.

Notwithstanding this decay of

energy, Uncle Piete showed tenacity enough in clinging to the farming methods of his ancestors and to their patriarchal way of living. He ranged at certain seasons to the neighbors at neighboring who built silos, a sign of innovation. He considered it irreligious to "go against nature." He took the sun and the rain, good weather and bad, as they came; he drudged, grumbled, and got nowhere.

Of Piete de Beer's two sons, the oldest inherited clean and pure the Dutch strain, and his father's agricultural methods. Jan de Beer, who had decimated the inhabitants.

Of the Wahhabist leader, King Ibn

Saud, however, Mr. Rutter writes that he "is not himself a religious fanatic" and, "in the hour of victory (he) is one of the most humane Arabs in history."

Here may be noted one or two surprising discrepancies between Mr. Rutter's testimony and that of other writers. Thus Mr. Rutter writes of "kissed him on the forehead, the shoulder or the back of the hand."

But Ameen Rihani, the Syro-American writer, says: "There is no kissing of the hands in Najd. For to kiss the hand of a fellow man were an impurity, because you have to stoop to do so and the Najdi bows the head only to Allah. But they kiss the Imam (Ibn Saud) on the tip of the nose."

As there is a religious significance in the matter it is strange if the strict Wahhabist code has been

left behind in its native Najd, when it was carried triumphantly into Mecca at the point of a sword. Again, one wonders whether Charles M. Doughty, the greatest of all observers of things Arabian, who suffered many things for his Christian faith in Hail, would have accepted Mr. Rutter's dictum that "fanaticism is hardly known there."

Finally, and here our author, with all his vast store of Islamic knowledge, must surely be in error—Mr. Rutter speaks of El-Sayid Ahmad Es Sanusi as a "man whose word is law to many thousands of wild desert men in northern Africa."

But Ahmad Abdicated 10 years ago in favor of Muhammad and since then his word has scarcely been law anywhere.

It is also impossible not to wish

that the publishers had seen to it that Mr. Rutter's interesting narrative was accompanied by a better glossary. Arabic words appear very frequently but the glossary consists of 17 words, of which four are different varieties of the local dollar. On its first appearance in the text, the Arabic word generally has its English equivalent in brackets, but who can be expected to remember the meaning when the word comes again a hundred pages or so further on? Similarly the maps and plans do not contain by any means all the names given in the text. In a compilation of less merit than Mr. Rutter's such blunders might be excused and certainly would not matter, but they acquire some importance in a work which is perhaps the most sympathetic, and is certainly one of the most readable accounts of the heart of Islam that has yet appeared in English.

Raw Material of a Novel

African Harvest, by Nora Stevenson. New York: Ives Washburn. \$2.50.

ANYONE who has read the books that have come out of South Africa in the last few years has no excuse for making sweeping generalizations about that section of the globe. He begins to realize that South Africa is a large territory with an uncommonly mixed population and a wide range of living conditions, and to suspect vaguely that a literary field it has been only lightly grazed. Each new writer presents some new aspect of a huge subject. This is preamble to saying that Nora Stevenson in "African Harvest" has material so unfamiliar and so apparently authentic that not even poor workmanship can destroy the interest that it arouses.

Miss Stevenson writes about the Boer farmer who has his face turned toward the past and his feet set in the furrow plowed by his ancestors. The de Beer family is ostensibly typical of that group in the South African conglomerate. Old Piete de Beer, descended from a noble Dutch stock which came from The Hague 200 years ago, was one of the poorest Boers in his district. The de Beers had not been willing to use progressive methods and they had not been careful to avoid mixed marriages. The de Beers had degenerated, and Miss Stevenson indicates that they were not alone in that.

Notwithstanding this decay of energy, Uncle Piete showed tenacity enough in clinging to the farming methods of his ancestors and to their patriarchal way of living. He ranged at certain seasons to the neighbors at neighboring who built silos, a sign of innovation. He considered it irreligious to "go against nature." He took the sun and the rain, good weather and bad, as they came; he drudged, grumbled, and got nowhere.

Of Piete de Beer's two sons, the oldest inherited clean and pure the Dutch strain, and his father's agricultural methods. Jan de Beer, who had decimated the inhabitants.

Of the Wahhabist leader, King Ibn

Saud, however, Mr. Rutter writes that he "is not himself a religious fanatic" and, "in the hour of victory (he) is one of the most humane Arabs in history."

Here may be noted one or two surprising discrepancies between Mr. Rutter's testimony and that of other writers. Thus Mr. Rutter writes of "kissed him on the forehead, the shoulder or the back of the hand."

But Ameen Rihani, the Syro-American writer, says: "There is no kissing of the hands in Najd. For to kiss the hand of a fellow man were an impurity, because you have to stoop to do so and the Najdi bows the head only to Allah. But they kiss the Imam (Ibn Saud) on the tip of the nose."

As there is a religious significance in the matter it is strange if the strict Wahhabist code has been

left behind in its native Najd, when it was carried triumphantly into Mecca at the point of a sword. Again, one wonders whether Charles M. Doughty, the greatest of all observers of things Arabian, who suffered many things for his Christian faith in Hail, would have accepted Mr. Rutter's dictum that "fanaticism is hardly known there."

Finally, and here our author, with all his vast store of Islamic knowledge, must surely be in error—Mr. Rutter speaks of El-Sayid Ahmad Es Sanusi as a "man whose word is law to many thousands of wild desert men in northern Africa."

But Ahmad Abdicated 10 years ago in favor of Muhammad and since then his word has scarcely been law anywhere.

It is also impossible not to wish

that the publishers had seen to it that Mr. Rutter's interesting narrative was accompanied by a better glossary. Arabic words appear very frequently but the glossary consists of 17 words, of which four are different varieties of the local dollar. On its first appearance in the text, the Arabic word generally has its English equivalent in brackets, but who can be expected to remember the meaning when the word comes again a hundred pages or so further on? Similarly the maps and plans do not contain by any means all the names given in the text. In a compilation of less merit than Mr. Rutter's such blunders might be excused and certainly would not matter, but they acquire some importance in a work which is perhaps the most sympathetic, and is certainly one of the most readable accounts of the heart of Islam that has yet appeared in English.

But it was before the invention of

the Hat-of-the-Month Club.

It is amusing now to look back

at the period when we supposed that what was becoming to us in May would become us equally in June, or that if we liked, say, a Knox hat in October, we should not prefer a Stetson in December. . . . There's an element of delightful surprise in it, too. . . . We never know whether

we're going to wear, in any given month, a Delano or a Truly Warner. . . . The philosophical may reflect on the Hat-of-the-Month Club as an aid to democracy. . . . We will ever be a diverting game. . . .

But seriously you will say that you do not care to have your hats selected for you; not even by a Prince, a Premier and a Mayor. . . . Very well. . . . You need not sacrifice your liberty of choice in the least. . . . If you don't like the hat you receive by mail each month, just wrap it up again and return it to the club, which will then forward to you a hat of any other style and make you may choose. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are already several other clubs with similar offers whose membership is mounting. . . . We look forward to the day when a man will no more think of going to a hatter, give him your name, he will buy a book. . . .

We understand that the membership of the original Hat-of-the-Month Club now runs to 100,000, and of course there are

Fashions and Dressmaking

"Presto, Change!"

By ELENE FOSTER

FOR several seasons, certain of the Parisian couturiers have been showing garments which the writer has characterized to herself as "trick clothes," and which up to the present moment she confesses never to have taken seriously. These are frocks and coats which by a "clever turn of the wrist" or a "presto change" are converted into something different and unexpected. The vogue for these changeable garments has finally reached such a point, however, that it forced to consider them seriously. If only one's taste that one looks with suspicion on every model which appears on the little stage of the dressmaker's salon, truly expecting that it contains "more than meets the eye."

Even the plain little tailored suit is not above suspicion, for at any moment the manikin may remove the jacket, unhook the plain, wrap-around skirt and stand before her audience in a jersey one-piece bathing suit. This is a very convenient costume, by the way, if one lives at a distance from the beach, and one which requires no bathing cabin, for the jacket and skirt and shoes and stockings are removed in a jiffy and one is ready for the plunge; and after this, the sun soon dries the light jersey suit so the outer garments may be resumed, and off one goes properly clothed for luncheon. Shantung is a favorite material for this type of tailleur.

Transformations

There are all sorts of these "trick" garments. One sees reversible skirts, coats and capes; girdles which become capes; double skirts, the top one of which is removable; frocks in several layers, which can be worn separately or all together; and the crowning masterpiece, a jacket which, by the addition or subtraction of certain components, can be suitable for four different occasions!

They are very amusing, these ingenious transformations and, what is more to the point, they are often extremely practical and economical as well. There is one designer, in particular, whose collections are celebrated for the models which can be transformed in a number of ways. I remember a tailored costume which consisted of a top-coat, a reefer jacket and a skirt, which were black on one side and pearl-gray on the other, on which innumerable changes could be wrung. One might have a long black coat and a gray jacket and skirt; or a gray coat lined with black worn over an all-black suit; or a black jacket and gray skirt and a coat of either black or gray; and so on. For a woman of limited means, here were several costumes for the price of one.

This same designer showed last season a smart frock of georgette in three layers, one of deep henna color, one in a warm tan shade, and the other in beige, which could be worn with all three layers, in a combination of two colors, or in a single color. The tones were skillfully combined, and besides being visible through the transparent material, all three were cleverly arranged in a long jabot at one side of the bodice and in the frills at the wrists, so that however worn, it was a most attractive frock.

Double-Faced Coats

The reversible coat or short jacket, which is plain on one side and of printed crêpe-de-chine or georgette on the other, designed to be worn with a frock of the figured material, has proved a great success; for the substitution of the figured coat for that of the plain dark color changes the effect of the ensemble immeasurably and, therefore, this idea has also its economic value.

Long, plain sports coats of double-faced woolen material are another popular idea of the season. Sometimes one side is of mottled tweed or checked material and the other in a plain color and sometimes, it is of two plain contrasting colors. I saw a coat of this type the other day which had been made for an American girl who was taking a long motor trip. This was seal-brown on one side and a dull pink on the other. Worn with the dark side out, it was extremely practical for traveling, and with the pink side uppermost, worn with a jersey frock of the same soft pastel shade, with brown bands at the neck and wrists and a narrow belt of brown suede, it made an ideal costume for general wear.

The same reversible cloth is used for the long, circular cape which is often worn in place of the sports coat. Reversible capes in soft chiffon, velvet, crepe, taffeta and crêpe-satin are practical evening wraps. One side is usually of black material and is, therefore, appropriate to wear with almost any evening gown; and the other is of a bright color which may be designed to wear with a frock of the same color. Here again is economy—two evening wraps are combined in one. I saw a lovely cape of this kind in chiffon velvet, black on one side and lacquered on the other, which drooped in a rounded point at the back, in early Victorian fashion, and was edged with three full, narrow ruffles and had a high rolling collar with long strings of the velvet at the neck. And in the same collection was another in taffeta, black on one side and emerald-green on the other, which had a full ruche with pinked edges around the bottom and at the neck.

On and Off

A designer in the Rue de la Paix district is showing a number of afternoon frocks in crêpe-satin and crêpe-de-chine, which have a long, rather elaborate overskirt which is tied at the waist and can be removed, leaving a simple frock with a perfectly plain skirt which can be worn for the morning shopping or sightseeing tour when the more elaborate one would be too dressy. There is another designer who has an especially clever "trick frock" on something of the

category. It remained for Ardanze, comparatively a newcomer to the ranks of the great Parisian dressmakers, to evolve the most amazing of all the "trick dresses." This is of black-and-white printed, multi-colored designs, in which the bodice on the stage is a charming evening frock with a long graceful draping at the back which forms a short train. The first transformation is the removal of this appendage, leaving a smart little dancing-frock. The addition of a long-sleeved bloused bodice transforms it into a dinner gown, and the fourth and last change is the addition of a long coat of black crêpe-de-chine, open at the front to reveal the soft chiffon, which is also seen in the frills pulled out under the wrist of the long black sleeve and in the full ruffles, several inches of which are seen under the edge of the coat, making a day-time frock suitable for luncheon or afternoon tea.

Figured Fabrics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THIS season there is a great vogue for figured materials. Our designers derive inspiration from modern architecture, transport and games, besides the natural sources of plants and scenery, so that varied and beautiful patterns are now on the market. Usually the design is printed on the fabric by means of blocks or rollers, but in the case of tweeds, plaid, damask and most stripes, it is woven into the material when it is made.

One of the great advantages of

figured stripes, large dots and exotic designs should be left to the tall slender girl. Geometrical prints are usually more modern in character and are easier to wear than realistic and floral. A large variety of cottons and linens with dainty bats, polka dots, and pin stripes are to be had for young folks' frocks.

A printed crêpe-de-chine dress with pleated tiers and jabot, and a narrow belt is pictured on the left. Beside it we see a fluffer model in flowered chiffon, with picot-edged flounces of plain chiffon forming a V on the bodice, and an uneven hem line falling in points.



Left—A Smart Frock in Printed Crêpe de Chine in Beige, Black and Geranium-Red. Right—A Floral Chiffon in Pale Yellows and Green, Combined With Plain Yellow Chiffon.

Beau Brummel Dines

For formal wear the correctly dressed man wears a long-tailed coat, trousers with silk braid on the outseams, a white plique waist coat, a white plique or stiff men's shirt with single cuffs, and a white wing or pique collar. The tie must be a white plique or linen bow, and the muffler and gloves must be white and the socks black silk. A high silk hat is also essential.

Braiding Diamonds

It is the newest thing to braid strands of diamonds. Each braid is the right length for bracelets, and many of them may be joined together by means of clasps to form necklaces, bracelets and girdles. The stones in the clasps determine the stone to be used at the same time for earrings, brooches and rings.

Jungle Necklaces

The fashionable necklace at the moment in Paris is made of several necklaces joined together at intervals by a trifle loose for a whole frock. It is often very chic used for a scarf and pleated skirt, with a plain over-blouse. Pleating will always tone down a pattern and with some is very attractive.

Let the prints selected suit the type of the wearer. Small indistinct patterns, sprigged fabrics and fine vertical stripes, will become the plump woman. Horizontal and diagonal

Almost any material that can be boiled in plain water without injury can be bleached, preparatory to receiving a new color in the dye-pot.

Get the most out of your ELECTRIC, GAS or ICE Refrigerator

Send 25¢ for the two big 500-cals. (West of Missouri and South Coast States 6¢ per roll, both for \$1.20 postpaid.)

Order from your Stationer, Hardware, Department Store, and Neighborhood Merchant first; if you cannot serve you KVP will pay the parcel post.

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE FARMING CO. Kalamazoo Mich., U. S. A.

Beach Modes for Land and Sea

By ALIDA VREELAND

New York

NO LONGER considered the more or less exclusive rendezvous of the bather, the beaches are now the logical place for all to come and rest, relax and play. While bathers themselves have always enjoyed the freedom of their bathing suits to indulge in beach athletics or sun baths, those who care little for bathing found beach life somewhat bereft of its charm when sand got into shoes and stockings. Then, too, complete relaxation was quite out of the question in sport.

But the pajama and the overall have solved these lounging and playing problems in ways that are both comfortable and chic. Madame now has her special playclothes just as she did when she was a child, and in these she can enjoy to the utmost seaside and country-side.

Pajamas in Variety

Silk pajamas of lustrous fabrics have, of course, long been de rigueur at the Lido, Palm Beach and other smart resorts. Developed now, however, in washable cottons and linens, the pajama mode is less expensive and therefore more available to many. At the same time, one may eagerly look forward to a season more glowing with color on land and sea than ever before.

The suit illustrated is a simple creation in crêpe-de-chine in yellow, orange and red. Coat and blouse are of the red, bordered and pocketed in bands of the yellow and light red, while the trousers are of yellow with military effect stripes down their sides.

For the swimmer who finds an extra beach costume convenient to lay over a suit when the weather is cool, a closer cotton-print pajama has been designed. The background of black, navy or yellow is spotted with white figures, while the three-quarter-length sleeveless coat is lined with terry cloth. The trousers have a fitted yoke.

Colored linen coats and yoked trousers have tick-in blouses, in prints and checked ginghams. A printed jumper with loose tying belt and print trousers have a plain dark linen short coat with a longer back. Disk motifs added interest to the lining of the sleeves and revers.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

For the swimmer who finds an extra beach costume convenient to lay over a suit when the weather is cool, a closer cotton-print pajama has been designed. The background of black, navy or yellow is spotted with white figures, while the three-quarter-length sleeveless coat is lined with terry cloth. The trousers have a fitted yoke.

Colored linen coats and yoked trousers have tick-in blouses, in prints and checked ginghams. A printed jumper with loose tying belt and print trousers have a plain dark linen short coat with a longer back. Disk motifs added interest to the lining of the sleeves and revers.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor mode and are obtainable in white silk.

Another garment, heretofore exclusively masculine, but now translated into a feminine version, is the tried and true overall. From its atmosphere of hard labor in blue denim it scarcely recognized itself in the play mood of Indian prints, stenciled Japanese crêpe or the various pastel shades of linen and checked ginghams. For play on the beach, country tramps or even gardening, nothing could be more modest, comfortable and convenient than the feminine overall. Little white negligee shirts or sleeveless bathing suit jumpers are a fitting choice for wear underneath.

Striped tub silks and flannels with short jackets are also commanding attention. A flannel suit has a zipper fastening for the trousers and a double-breasted coat. A doublet, notes, too, have entered the beach themes with much vim and have to a marked degree influenced the graceful width of the trouser at the ankles. Smart closings with many buttons across the trouser front also follow the dictates of the tailor

THE HOME FORUM

In Microcosmic Mood

OF LATE I have found myself in a microcosmic mood. To see the world in a grain of sand, And a heaven in a wild flower...

Because we all have been reading Blake of late we are reminded of the severely ethical way in which he developed the theme of the quotation I have just given. My opening sentence, however, gives hint enough that I had a goal other than that of Blake's. Where he was thinking in rigorous terms of ethics I was thinking in terms of aesthetics.

Now that I have followed my mood through long enough to have become familiar with the fun of it, I find myself making an inquiry as to the fact of it. How came I to be in this mood? Perhaps, in a way which at first I thought not of, I may be indebted to Blake for this activity. If we would but pause to understand, I doubt not what we often should find surprising but unintended connections between our reading and our conduct.

"To see a world in a grain of sand, And a heaven in a wild flower..."

There is something more here than a poetic syllogism; it is ever coming before one as a spur to activity. So much for Blake and my indulgence of the microcosmic mood. More obvious to myself is the nearer fact. That day this spring when I resolved that the Rockies should be our vacation point this fall, India and England, the two other possibilities, having to be ruled out, I made a further resolve. This was that I would enjoy them by way of contrast. Under a landscape have height as well as breadth it loses.

The prairie bores me. It has breadth but no height. It is, as a panorama, all of a piece, and, therefore, monotonous.

Here one can remember Blake to advantage. I would not take a tired sense of things to the Rockies. As one who once was a "first-class" Scout, I would be mentally awake. Therefore did I resolve that since my praise as such wearies me I would turn to that which had beauty; I would think not of the contour of the prairie but of what it contains. And now I am no longer bored. I ought to mention that another incentive probably making for the production of the microcosmic mood, was the frequent request of my wife, supplemented by those of my children, that we "take a ride out to see the birds." Frankly speaking, I was own bird-watcher to Peter Bell with regard to birds. I know all the crows, gulls, and swallows and meadow-larks (which is not the English lark) and "that corncrake bird which Americans call the robin" and what not. Not so with the other members of my family. With exclamations of delight they would find nests (not to touch but to look upon) in what seemed to me most unlikely places. Or there would be a flash of color across the line of vision, and I was made to know that a touch of red

"One almost fancies that such happy things With colored hoods and richly burnished wings, Are fairy folk, in splendid masquerade. Disguised."

Four things have I found of practical value in the indulgence of my microcosmic mood: a pocket microscope, a magnifying glass, a pair of field glasses and a camera. If this seems overmuch to carry it must be remembered that I once was a boy. Then, too, my car has pockets. Furthermore, the rest of the family do their share of the carrying. And none are overburdened. Perhaps the only thing of which we find a surplus is regard to the joy of it. And, as wise folks know, this is excess baggage which is not burdensome.

With the pocket microscope to hand it takes but a drop of water plus four children to add greatly to the joy of living. Or, for variety's sake, the epidemics of a plant or a bird. Who needs? Who needs for explanations of delight and explanation! But perhaps you may not have the four children to aid you in realizing all the pleasure of this mood. Then what a wealth of symmetry and order, of dainty curve and delicate color one finds in butterfly, moth, insect and flower, through the aid of a simple magnifying glass. These things I have known for some time. But when, on the insistence of my wife, we added a pair of field glasses to our paraphernalia, I found an unexpected addition to this indulgence. The circled section of the horizon seen through the glasses often brings to the fore aspects of unsuspected beauty. In all these things one has chance to turn from the general to the specific.

Treasure

They who carry treasure Underneath the heart Are weighed in a measure And gently set apart.

Though they must pay duty At many toll gates, Yet they father beauty— And beauty compensates.

They shall know sorrow That presses to earth, But laboring, to-morrow They shall bring to birth.

Tenderly the Master Leads, with arms wide flung, Shelters from disaster, Those that are with young.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

A Bill of Exchange

At the age of fifteen I accompanied my brother to Germany, where we remained two years under the care of Captain Trott, a Hanoverian who took pupils at Salzbergen. . . . On leaving Germany my father sent us a bill of exchange for thirty-three pounds sterling to defray our travelling expenses. Not immediately requiring any money, my brother and I did not cash it, but arriving at Frankfort my brother and I went to Messrs. Rothschilds' bank to get the money. None of the clerks—there were but few, it being lunch time and Friday—paid us any attention. As we considered our financial business of some importance, we got rather impatient and somewhat nettled. Thinking that perhaps the bank was unable to find so large an amount at a moment's notice, and seeing a gentleman sitting at a desk in an inner office, I boldly walked in to see how matters were with the bank, and, having taken off my hat, began a long speech in German, the gist of which was that if the bank could not honour the bill, my brother and myself could not possibly either pay our bill at the Weisse Schwane or proceed to Paris.

The gentleman looked up at us in undisguised astonishment and laid a hand on a bell. This I thought conclusive evidence that the bank had stopped payment. However, he did not ring it, but rising with some dignity, begged us to be seated and asked for the bill. With this document, considering what I conceived to be the importance of the money of the firm, I was not willing to part with it. He then said that if the bank could not honour the bill, my brother and myself could not possibly either pay our bill at the Weisse Schwane or proceed to Paris.

The gentleman looked up at us in undisguised astonishment and laid a hand on a bell. This I thought conclusive evidence that the bank had stopped payment. However, he did not ring it, but rising with some dignity, begged us to be seated and asked for the bill. With this document, considering what I conceived to be the importance of the money of the firm, I was not willing to part with it. He then said that if the bank could not honour the bill, my brother and myself could not possibly either pay our bill at the Weisse Schwane or proceed to Paris.

"Modern Portrait," selected for reproduction, is an interesting example of Mrs. Powers' ability to compose her color shadows effectively. It is also interesting as indicating the searching of these modernists for rhythm and definition by suggestion.

Millet's Inspiration

Millet's plan of work was simple. The early morning hours he devoted to his garden and orchard, from which came much of the modest fare on which the family depended. After breakfast he worked in his barn-studio until sunset, which he loved to watch from his garden or the wide plain. Often he would wander off alone or with his beloved children into the woodland, that never-ending source of joy and solace. His friends have told how they rejoiced to see on occasion his rare demonstrations of delight as he climbed the granite boulders that strew the forest or threw himself on the heather and bracken, gazing with happy grateful eyes up where white clouds sailed in the distant blue and crying aloud: "My God, how good it is to be here!"

"If you could but see," writes Millet at this time, "how beautiful the forest is . . . its greenness and its darkness that have such power on the heart of man. . . . I do not know what the trees are saying to each other. It is something we cannot understand because we do not speak their language, that is all."

From the glories of the sky radiant with sun or strewed with stars, no natural beauty at any season and even in its humblest aspect escaped the eye of the painter.

This intense sympathy with nature was extended by Millet through all vegetation to the very stones and soil under his feet. . . . "He loved it all," writes his English biographer, Mrs. Henry Adey. "The scat, the coarse herbage of the plain, and the young wheat springing up in the furrow, the fallow ground breaking up under the laborer's hoe, the wild flowers in the meadow grass, the moon daisies at the cottage door, the very cabbages growing in rows, all had for him a meaning."

"We have superb effects of fog," he writes, in winter, to a friend, "and some hoar frosts so fairy-like that they surpass all imagination. The forest was marvellously beautiful in the mist, but I am not sure the more modest objects, the bushes and briars, tufts of grass, and little sprays of all kinds were not, in their way, the most beautiful of all. It seems as if nature wished to give them a chance and show that these poor despised things are inferior to nothing of God's creation. Anyhow, they had three glorious days."

These things form part of "the treasure of the snow" which are spoken of in the book of Job."—From "Jean Francois Millet," by Mrs. Leslie Thomson.

—OSWALD LEWIS, "Because I've Not Been There Before."



Photograph by S. Lendzinski, Paris

"Modern Portrait." After a Painting by Mrs. Jane G. Powers.

"My presence shall go with thee"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO EVERY sincere seeker after Truth there may come the assuring message which God gave to Moses, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." It will be recalled that Moses, while tending his flock on Mount Horeb, had been called and commissioned by God to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt. When Moses indicated that he was unable to do this great work, God strengthened him with the promise, "Certainly I will be with thee," assuring him that as proof of God's presence Israel would, after being delivered out of Egypt, serve God "upon this mountain."

In due time the Israelites came out of bondage. They crossed the Red Sea and enjoyed many proofs of God's presence. They ate of the manna which was provided to meet their daily needs. They drank of the water which came from the rock as a result of the spiritual power expressed by Moses. They conquered the enemies who tried to hinder their progress. They received the Ten Commandments, those immortal precepts which God gave to Moses upon the mount of spiritual vision, as a means whereby they, and all people in all ages to come, might rise higher in spiritual understanding and realize God's presence continually. All these blessings were proofs of God's presence; so fulfilling the promise which God had given to Moses.

The journeys of the children of Israel toward the land of promise, and their entrance into it, are typical of the human striving for spirituality. Today, more than ever before, there is a widespread search for Truth. Men and women are awakening to understand in growing measure the spiritual facts of being.

In this age there has come to humanity, through the life and work of Mary Baker Eddy, an understanding of how to gain spirituality, and how to solve the problems of human existence by this means. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy clearly sets forth the truth of spiritual being. She teaches there in how one may declare and realize the truth; she shows that divine Love reflected can melt away the opposition of materiality, whatever the form it may seem to assume, whether it be lack of health, lack of supply, enslavement to despotic beliefs, or any other of the ills of human life.

The proofs of God's presence may be enjoyed in the ordinary experiences of daily life; and those who are spiritually and mentally awake see clearly the hand of God in all their affairs. Those who are gaining an intelligent understanding of the present availability of divine law enjoy the grand proofs of God's presence in ways which are beautifully simple.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 263), "Always bear in mind that His presence, power, and peace meet all human needs and reflect all bliss."

It is a beautiful blessing which those instructed in Christian Science are enjoying today, namely, the consciousness that the angels of God's presence are with them, bringing light and sunshine in moments of seeming darkness and perplexity, bringing the assurance that God is present to guide in all the affairs of life. Such an assurance is worth more than all that the world has to give.

It is worth cherishing above all else, because the sweet consciousness of God's presence is applicable to every human need and supplies each need in God's way.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.)

"САМ Я ПОЙДУ С ТОБОЮ"

Перевод с английского поменянной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КО ВСИКОМУ, искренно пишущему Истину, могут прити исключительные вспомогательные слова, которые Бог изъясняет Монсею: "Сам Я пойду с тобою, и виду тебя в нос." Следует напомнить, что Монсей так временем, пока он стоял свое отдохнутия, ибо и сама она стояла свое отдохнутия, пока и она поручение вынести сынов Израиля из Египта. Когда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такое великое дело, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Большинство израильтян вышли из рабского состояния. Они перешли Красное Море и чувствовали большое удовлетворение от обладания многими покаяниями Божьими, а затем с помощью Бога и сознания истины, ибо и сама она была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Большинство израильтян вышли из рабского состояния. Они перешли Красное Море и чувствовали большое удовлетворение от обладания многими покаяниями Божьими, а затем с помощью Бога и сознания истины, ибо и сама она была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведенны из Египта.

Следует напомнить, что Монсей, как и сама она, была засетована для удовлетворения их повседневных нужд. Они пили воду, которая потекла из скалы, величественное привидение, которое было видимо Монсей. Они одевали плащи, пытавшиеся воспринять в себе дыхание пророков, пытались вспоминать о своих душах. Тогда Монсей начал удалять на то, что он не в состоянии выполнить такую великую задачу, то Бог укрепил его кипящими словами: "Я сам буду с тобою." Испокон давно его, и в виде покаяния Божьего присутствия, Израильтяне будут совершать служение Богу "на этой горе," после того как они будут выведен

WORLD WOOL VALUES HAVE EASY TREND

Prices Off Par to 5 P. C.
From Last Sale in Eng-
land—Tariff Proposals

World wool values are tending down-
ward slightly.

The opening of the new English wool season gives some indication of the extent to which values have de-
clined in the last year, although it must be borne in mind that values at the opening of the season a year ago were unduly high.

At the first Shropshire sale in Eng-
land last Friday, prices ruled from 4 to 12 cents a pound below the open-
ing of the year ago.

Of course, this decline affords a sharp contrast to the period under review in a like season, but that values are showing a steady downward tendency is shown more clearly in the prices which have been prevailing in Britain. At this, the week, when values are off par to 5 per cent from the rates prevailing at the close of the previous series.

The Brisbane sale which has an offering of about 53,000 bales, shows a fairly good proportion of new wool. For these wool, there evidently have been fairly good competition on the lower level of values now ruling for continental accounts, especially.

There have been sales of good com-
ing 40-70% Australian wool in this market this week at 50 cents clean basis. Some houses are refusing to dispose of their wool on this basis.

Interest in Tariff
Interest in the tariff has been aroused again this week by the hear-
ing of the wool schedule before the Senate Finance Committee. The Na-
tional Association of Wool Manu-
facturers is being heard on the proposals substantially in line with the brief which was presented to the House

ways and Means Committee.

The most striking proposal before the Committee, possibly, is the plan of the Texas mohair growers that the proposed rate of 40% on the clear con-
tainer for wool of mohair and down-
hairs be changed to the higher wool basis of 34% since they feed a low-
huster and bred wool would be sub-
jected to competition with mohair on un-
favorable terms if the lower rate were to be allowed to become law.

The manufacturing situation is not materially changed for the week. Some of the manufacturers evidently have been getting a little more business again, more especially on warranted and knit goods lines, as they come into the market for a moment weight of gen-
eral. Topmakers and spinners gen-
erally are in the market for new busi-
ness as quiet.

The demand for mohair has been very moderate. Sales, latterly have been at fairly steady prices with choice original bags domesticating about 57-58¢, an average lots 55-56¢.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING CO.

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 1,433,852 1,433,564

5 mos gross... 40,326,167 39,250,332

Net up to... 1,455,251 1,448,653

UNION PACIFIC

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 16,908,305 16,876,370

5 mos gross... 4,239,134 4,205,400

Net up to... 1,455,677 1,408,709

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 26,672,677 \$2,186,829

5 mos gross... 12,534,323 11,757,535

Net up to... 2,018,698 1,823,788

LEHIGH VALLEY

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 1,412,263 1,409,528

5 mos gross... 3,065,229 2,811,879

Net up to... 1,810,709 1,482,788

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 4,446,944 4,446,944

5 mos gross... 1,124,468 1,124,468

Net up to... 506,466 506,466

5 mos gross... 45,151,329 45,151,329

Net up to... 1,031,631 1,021,749

5 mos gross... 1,108,989 1,098,796

Net up to... 1,025,551 1,022,223

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 4,004,707 \$1,102,628

5 mos gross... 8,971 8,971

Net up to... 5,582,419 5,625,601

5 mos gross... 36,354 *274,420

NORFOLK & WESTERN

May gross... 1929 1929

Net up to... 4,477,522 4,477,522

5 mos gross... 1,482,128 1,480,082

Net up to... 6,672,531 6,672,531

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1,480,082

5 mos gross... 5,672,532 5,672,532

Net up to... 1,482,128 1

RADIO-AVIATION

France Conquers the Atlantic!

There have been many stories of the three French fliers. A most unusual one is the impressions of one of their own countrymen, a well-known artist, who writes the following, having sketched M. Lotti in New York just before his flight. The treatment is distinctly French and refreshingly different.

By SIMONE D'HAUTEFORT

IN THE knighthood of the air three new names have recently been inscribed, increasing the golden list of heroes who attempted the adventurous crossing of the ocean. The new brothers, Assolant, Leferve and Lotti, are welcomed by the others in their "order of honor" whose motto is "Never fear" and whose coat of arms is "Wings on a field of blue sky and white clouds."

When I met M. Lotti for the first time at a tea party given in New York in his honor, he was sketching the impressions of this young flier, on which just seldom a boyish and gentle smile passed, like some elusive sunbeam. He has a thin, long face, with two deep lines as if cut along his cheeks by determination. The mouth is no less determined unless it smiles.

He is blond, slim, and of medium height. It was in a reserved and modest way that he answered our volley of questions. Everybody had something to ask. But behind his calm and short sentences, one could see that his thoughts were elsewhere. He had arrived with his two companions some days before, and since then, as the weather was bad, which rendered the crossing impossible, the reporters were asking them all day long the where, the when, and the how of their departure. What a nuisance it must have been! What a means could be called a good model—but then, posing is not his profession!

That we were much impressed when he left us one can imagine. Meeting people who are going to attempt such undertakings makes you feel a little small and futile.

Armeno Lotti was very young when the Great War broke out, and although he was under age he enlisted and took an active part in it. His father came from Italy, but had become a naturalized Frenchman; the well-known Hotel Lotti on the rue de Castiglione in Paris belongs to him. Shortly after the war he gave his son, his only child, full charge of the hotel. Although little

Armeno Lotti, Sketch by Mme. d'Hautefort. Who Has Written the Accompanying Sketch About This Frenchman, Who With His Two Companions Are Called France's New "Three Musketeers."

ONE OF THE NEW "MUSKETEERS"



Armeno Lotti, Sketch by Mme. d'Hautefort. Who Has Written the Accompanying Sketch About This Frenchman, Who With His Two Companions Are Called France's New "Three Musketeers."

Armeno Lotti, Sketch by Mme. d'Hautefort. Who Has Written the Accompanying Sketch About This Frenchman, Who With His Two Companions Are Called France's New "Three Musketeers."

Cape Cod region, entitled "Forty Fathoms Trawlers," began last week, too.

One of the best worked out of any of the 30-minute radiocasts of this type, and one that is entirely free to the public, is the "Harbor Lights" series at 10:30 on Tuesdays through a comparatively small group of the WEAF chain stations. It certainly deserves wider distribution.

Last Tuesday the old sea dog, Capt. "Jimmy" Norton, who is now skipper of a New York ferryboat, told an audience of 1,000 young sailors to an elderly listening friend who makes a habit of visiting him as the fish chugs rhythmically across the harbor.

The sound of the engines, with an occasional burst of music from a group of musicians on the deck or the boom of the whistle of a passing vessel, is used to separate the incidents of the tale, some of which are dramatized and provided with their own sound effects, and some of which are given in simple narrative form.

There are the various "Home Town" productions, of which the "Chesbrough Real Folks" are probably the best, and, of course, there is Hank Simmons' "Show Boat," which is a general favorite with all listeners. A new sea story series dealing with the fishermen of the

curves of the units substantially identical, and means to adjust the units to vary the capacity in a plurality of circuits at the same time.

Walter S. Lemmon, the inventor, is well known in radio circles. He received the Trowbridge Fellowship at Columbia in 1917 for his work on the radio during the war and was the radiotelephone officer on President Wilson's special trip to Europe. After the advent of radio came the manufactured condensers and radio receivers for several years. He is now also general manager of the Aviation Radio Station of New York City.

Strong Holding Group

Radio Industries, Inc., the holding corporation of this and other radio patents, has as its officers the following: President, Walter S. Lemmon; vice-president, Ernest duPont Meyrowitz; secretary, Francis Apelby; treasurer and chairman of the board, Chester Cuthell. Mr. Cuthell is the leading legal light in the powerful Curtiss Airplane group of Keys organizations, and their patent expert.

Radio Industries Inc. has already been approached by leading radio interests in an effort to purchase this So far, however, no decision has been made, and the next step in enforcing the rights of the holders of this patent is unknown. Unquestionably, its introduction into the radio industry at this time is bound to cause a stir and the twenty-odd R.C.A. licensees and other manufacturers will very likely have to come to some sort of an agreement before entering into the huge production planned for the fall season, due to the breadth of this patent.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Whoever writes these sketches has caught the knack of conveying a clear picture of his characters in the barest minimum of words—while the cast is entirely capable of rounding out the impressions made.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.

Three coast-to-coast programs preceding this radiocast offered orchestra music of various kinds for the most part. Paul Whiteman, playing his own, completed a typical program consisting of delightful tangos among other things, by remarking that it seemed sure that he was hungry for dinner while his friends at home had finished that meal several hours ago. The "Voice of Columbia" offered by Fred Rich and Howard Barlow as conductors of its good orchestra in some classic and some popular numbers. The Eveready Hour also was concerned with excellent music of both types.</

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor, daily & on certain days. Minimum space \$1.00. Letters of application and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

THREE OAKS—Lake Geneva, N. H. accommodate 6 to 12 persons. \$25. The Christian Science Monitor, 2054 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

POSTAGE STAMPS

STAMPS—SELL. QUANTITY QUALITY Postage Stamp Packets; small investment; quick returns; send for details. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA

We specialize in RESIDENCES and ESTATES BEVERLY HILLS—Beverly Air Mortgagel Loans Negotiated HOWE & HAUN INVESTMENT CO., 329 N. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills

ROOMS TO LET

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA CALA-PARA ARMS QUIET—ATTRACTIVE—PLEASANT 2204 LOCATE AVENUE 651-158 NEW YORK CITY—50 Central Park West (near 57th St.)—near Columbia University and Christian Science church; doubles, \$6 and \$8; kitchen, STEWART, Trafalgar 9689.

SALESMEN WANTED

OFFICE SPECIALTY SALESMAN—Clean dignified salesmen and proven proposition; make definite savings and time available for an effective and profitable compensation plan; territory open in several cities. Address ROBERT GRAF, 100, Room 1878, 11 West 43rd St., New York City, or 4044 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salemen needed for various departments Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality wares and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearers. Write for details. T. G. FOWLER, president FOWLER WHIT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Traymore Apartments, 825 So. Broadway—large, comfortable

one and two-room apartments with kitchens and dining rooms, beautifully furnished, steam heat, maid service, elevator, central air conditioning; centrally located; B & B cars and bus to door.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Comfortable apartments; most convenient, minutes from sea, quiet. MRS. NICHOLAS, 100, Room 100, Tel. 2610.

ARMBOROUGH—Apartments with or without board; close to town park and gardens. MRS. DODD-WORTH, 102 North Marine Rd., Southport.

MRS. ARTHUR BRADLEY 3 Albert Place (off Promenade)

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SOUTHPORT—Experienced lady, university education, welcomes children for holidays; lessons if desired. MRS. WORTHINGTON, 100, Hollywood, Park St., Southport.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHESTER—Windsor Hotel, City Road, near S. M. B. & R. R. Station—large, comfortable, near center of city; terms moderate. Proprietress Mrs. STONELEY; Tel. No. 410.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Cliff side, board, room and board; close to town park and gardens, Mrs. CORBIN, Castle Hill Ave.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Inexpensive House, board, room, moderate terms; personal supervision; near sea. MRS. BOYDE, Mrs. BOYDE.

EDINBURGH—Crescent Private Hotel, 60, Castle St., Edinburgh, Private Room, station, garage; moderate. MRS. F. R. FERBER, Phone 2280.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL 10, Melville St., Edinburgh, Private Room, station, J. H. PARKER, Phone 21800.

100 LE OF MAN—Upper Douglas—Apartments or private sitting rooms; conveniently situated for country walks or sea front; moderate terms. J. W. WILSON, 14 Westgate Terrace.

LIVERPOOL—Antique Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant

Rooms, board, room, cold—

in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY, Phone: 5230.

MORECAMBE, The Wellington Private Hotel, Morecambe, Lancashire—Sea and mountains; English meat & fare, produce only; terms from £ guineas weekly. Phone 222.

MORECAMBE, Hotel Metropole—The best situated hotel, splendid view of bay & mountains; every comfort. Write for tariff. Tel. 551.

SARROBOROUGH—Comfortable board, residence, central hotel; terms reasonable. Appt. Miss WHEELER, 48 Falgrave Road.

SIMLA COURT

PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 8 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts of London—ideal for tourists. Large bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal meal, 12/- per day, 3/- to 5/- per guinea. J. DAWSON, 100, London, W. 2.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE—1175 will purchase ladies' hairdressing business, 8 vehicles, busy shopping centre; tram stop. Apply M. NORCLIFFE, 209 Cardigan Terrace.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GLASGOW—Self-contained house in Grosvenor Terrace, W. 2, reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing-rooms, bath; central heating, 2 servants' bedrooms; bath; central heating, electric light, parquet floor, ample space, private entrance, arrangement. Reply to W. J. PAUL, Esq., 25 St. Vincent Place.

HOUSES TO LET

HALIFAX—Furnished house, August 1, with or without maid. £ 4 per week. Tel. K-2347. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

PHOTOGRAPHY

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, SCOTLAND—All classes of development, printing and enlarging; orders promptly executed; trial order solicited. D. M. BIGGAR, Photographer.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Representatives wanted in all districts; bookbinders; competitive prices; no commission; applications invited. ECKHESLEY, Printers, Southport.

TEACHERS

EDUCATION—Practical, Miss Morden Grey, 14 Ridgefield, Manchester. Est. 1894. Readers, histories, English, French, speeches written and coached.

MRS. FLORENCE FISHER, L. S. M. gives lessons in singing, vocal training, and dramatics; also piano, organ, and examination desired. 33 Athel Rd., Moseley, Bradford.

GENERAL

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BEVERLEY

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR AGENCY
Greson "K" Moccasin, etc.

Wood's Boot Stores
87-90 Toll Gavel Tel. Ber. 211. Beverley.

BLACKPOOL

BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL

PRINTING

By F. TAYLOR & CO.
(Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1187.

FRED RENDER

Complete House Furnishers & Upholsterers

"FULL VALUE FOR GOODS ONLY"

Linen, Cut Glass, Water Colours, Mirrors, etc. Exquisite Presents

237 Whitegate Drive Phone: 1244

H. RISHTON

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

19 Queen Street Tel. 1206

F. W. WERRY

High Class Grocer & Provision Dealer

Noted for Danish Butter

A trial solicited.

54 WHITEGATE DRIVE Tel. 2578

BLACKPOOL—CLEVELEYS

INGHAM'S

HOSIERS and GENERAL DRAPERS

Rossall Road

BOLTON

Telephone 3558

H. & S. SENIOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Own Materials

TAILORS

25 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON

Urgent orders at shortest notice

BRADFORD

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO.

Automobile Engineers

Agents for Vauxhall, De Soto, Rover, Hillman, Morris, etc.

All Makes Supplied

ALFRESCO and TURF GARAGES

PRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD Tel. 1850

HENRY TAYLOR & SON

Family Grocers & Italian Warehousemen

PARK GATE STORES, Oak Lane, Tel. 2120

EMM LANE STORES, Heaton, Tel. 4890

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SOUTHPORT—Experienced lady, university education, welcomes children for holidays; lessons if desired. MRS. WORTHINGTON, 100, Hollywood, Park St., Southport.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHESTER—Windsor Hotel, City Road, near S. M. B. & R. R. Station—large, comfortable, near center of city; terms moderate. Proprietress Mrs. STONELEY; Tel. No. 410.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Cliff side, board, room and board; close to town park and gardens, Mrs. CORBIN, Castle Hill Ave.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Inexpensive House, board, room, moderate terms; personal supervision; near sea. MRS. BOYDE, Mrs. BOYDE.

EDINBURGH—Crescent Private Hotel, 60, Castle St., Edinburgh, Private Room, station, garage; moderate. MRS. F. R. FERBER, Phone 2280.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL 10, Melville St., Edinburgh, Private Room, station, J. H. PARKER, Phone 21800.

100 LE OF MAN—Upper Douglas—Apartments or private sitting rooms; conveniently situated for country walks or sea front; moderate terms. J. W. WILSON, 14 Westgate Terrace.

LIVERPOOL—Antique Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant

Rooms, board, room, cold—

in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY, Phone: 5230.

MORECAMBE, The Wellington Private Hotel, Morecambe, Lancashire—Sea and mountains; English meat & fare, produce only; terms from £ guineas weekly. Phone 222.

MORECAMBE, Hotel Metropole—The best situated hotel, splendid view of bay & mountains; every comfort. Write for tariff. Tel. 551.

SARROBOROUGH—Comfortable board, residence, central hotel; terms reasonable. Appt. Miss WHEELER, 48 Falgrave Road.

SIMLA COURT

PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 8 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts of London—ideal for tourists. Large bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal meal, 12/- per day, 3/- to 5/- per guinea. J. DAWSON, 100, London, W. 2.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE—1175 will purchase ladies' hairdressing business, 8 vehicles, busy shopping centre; tram stop. Apply M. NORCLIFFE, 209 Cardigan Terrace.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GLASGOW—Self-contained house in Grosvenor Terrace, W. 2, reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing-rooms, bath; central heating, 2 servants' bedrooms; bath; central heating, electric light, parquet floor, ample space, private entrance, arrangement. Reply to W. J. PAUL, Esq., 25 St. Vincent Place.

HOUSES TO LET

HALIFAX—Furnished house, August 1, with or without maid. £ 4 per week. Tel. K-2347. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

PHOTOGRAPHY

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, SCOTLAND—All classes of development, printing and enlarging; orders promptly executed; trial order solicited. D. M. BIGGAR, Photographer.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Representatives wanted in all districts; bookbinders; competitive prices; no commission; applications invited. ECKHESLEY, Printers, Southport.

TEACHERS

EDUCATION—Practical, Miss Morden Grey, 14 Ridgefield, Manchester. Est. 1894. Readers, histories, English, French, speeches written and coached.

MRS. FLORENCE FISHER, L. S. M. gives lessons in singing, vocal training, and dramatics; also piano, organ, and examination desired. 33 Athel Rd., Moseley, Bradford.

GENERAL

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

HALIFAX

For BOOKS, COMMERCIAL and PRIVATE STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, etc. visit

HARRY GREENWOOD & SONS

24 BULL GREEN

Large selection of Parker Duofold, Waterman, Swan and Osmo Fountain Pens. Tel. 2800

COAL COAL COAL

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Scotland

EDINBURGH

APPLY TO:
J. B. WATSON

for all your

Photographic Supplies

We will gladly advise you as to the best apparatus and accessories.

To Amateur Cinematographers: At both amateur establishments we have demonstrations, rooms, and equipment for movie viewing, film, Advice and instruction will be given with pleasure.

Amateur Cine Cameras, Films, and Projectors of the best make can be supplied from stock. Prices and full particulars will be given on request.

J. B. WATSON

Specialist in Amateur Cinematography
2 Frederick Street
and 13 & 15 Shandwick Place
EDINBURGHFamed for Their Reliable Watches
LARGE SELECTION OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Repairs Promptly Executed

R. L. CHRISTIE
Watchmaker and Jeweller
17-20 BANK STREET, EDINBURGH
Established Over a CenturySPECIALISTS in
ANTIQUES SILVER

Edinburgh is the chief centre for Antiques in Scotland and the headquarters of the Antiques and Curio Society of Great Britain is at WILSON & SHARP LTD., 109 Princes Street. Here you will see one of the largest and finest collections of Antiques Silver in the country. We are your agents for the best and expect our strictest care. Your requirements will receive careful attention. Mail orders filled.

WILSON & SHARP,
LIMITED139 Princes Street, EDINBURGH
Phone 21850

Telephones: "Rubies"

VISIT EMBLEM DESIGNS
IN THE IRISH LINEN HOUSE

LAMBERT & SEATTER

34a FREDERICK STREET

Brighter Firesides

are the fashion today. Very pleasing colour effects at reasonable prices with Gray's new tiled low-line grates

James Gray & Son

89 George Street, Edinburgh

Agents for well fire grates.

The Joy of Design

Wallpaper Decorations of refinement and good taste.

MIDDLETON & SON

Decorators

22 Dublin Street Phone 27900

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. W. KEYS

Fruiterer Florist Greengrocer

20 N. W. Circus Place, has removed to INDIA PLACE—RIGHT OPPOSITE

Telephone 24456 Agent for Lyons Cakes

SAXONE

British-Made Shoes of Comfort also SOROSIS Shoes

120 PRINCES STREET

GOWNS and COATS

Sportswear and Millinery

Sale during July

JESSIE N. MACKAY

3 Athol Place Phone 22761

PRINTING

W. S. ROBERTSON

Commercial and General Printer

27 South Bridge Phone 25955

PHONE: LEITH 4920647

John JOINER, ETS

7 THORNTREE ST. LEITH.

DRESSES
DAY and EVENING

Ready-made, also made to order

HOSIERY

AGNES HALL

44 LUDLUM PLACE

JAMES JOHNSTON

PROVISION MERCHANT

33 Easter Road

Agent for Riddex

QUALITY, SERVICE,

SATISFACTION

Phone 26350

BOOKS MAPS

GUIDE-BOOKS

TARTAN NOVELTIES

Enquiries Invited

R. GRANT & SON

126 Princes Street, Edinburgh

Do You Require?

Choice Fruits, Fresh Cut Flowers, Vegetables, Chocolates, Cakes, Muffins & other

Tinned Goods, Fresh Asparagus.

May we supply you?

W.M. BROWN & CO.

only address 41 Queen Street West, Tel. 25254

Ladies' Hairdresser

Water Waving

Shingling

Sole Agents for Mrs. Helena Rubinstein's "Vivac" Perfume

Personal attention. Consultations free.

THE MISSES LAWRIE

(49 Princes Street (Westend). Phone 24649)

Special notice to readers of this advertisement: Place your valuable furs & fur coats into the hands of the best known dyers, repaired & remodeled. Satisfaction guaranteed. All fur repairs executed at summer prices.

J. HYAMS

Export Manufacturing Furrier

26 Morningside Road, EDINBURGH

Telephone: 52282-51748

Gowns REMODELED OR ALTERED

Telephone: 52282-51748

Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

2nd Floor, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City

JAN 1929

Furniture, Drapery, Linen, etc.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ERIE

(Continued)
A Beautiful Selection of
White Footwear and
Golf Shoes
Awaits You Here

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
826 STATE STREET



1326 TURNPIKE

P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET

Fine Clothing, Hats
and Furnishings
for Men and Boys

The Travelers' new merit system of
rating for careful drivers
saves you money.

CLARENCE BROOK
509 Marine Bank Bldg. Tel. 26-755

MUSIC HOUSE
Records, Rolls and Piano Tuning
Radios, Panopantries and Pianos

FROESS BROS.
340 STATE STREET
JACOB J. FROESS, Mfr. Tel. 22-507

MOYER
PERFECT
AMERICAN
DIAMOND
WATCHES
707 STATE STREET

Florists and Decorators
BAUR FLORAL CO.
15 East 9th Street,
Marine Bank Building
Greenhouses, West 21st and Wash. Sta.

JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
704 State Street, Erie, Penn.

WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
"SERVICE"
Our service includes more than just printing:
our years of experience in this business enable
us to render you a helpful service from an ad-
vertising point.

A. K. D.
111 West 11th Street Phone 24-396

MILLINERY BEAUTY WORK
POUDRE PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
729 West 4th Street

We will be pleased to serve you.
We are open evenings.

SADIE MELLON Tel. 59-173

West 7th St. Garage
For Your Gasoline, Oil, Tires, Batteries,
Washing and Cleaning

WEST 7TH ST. GARAGE
121-25 West 7th St. W. H. Snyder, Prop.

"TOURISTS"

Follow the Crowd—Eat at the
TAVERNS
Open Sundays
18 & 10TH 50 Steps from State Street

HARRISBURG

Please Try Our Good
CHOCOLATE SODA

The George A. Gorgas Co.
16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.
1306 North Third Street

“CANADA DRY”
Pale Ginger Ale

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State Street

MILLER'S
Shoes and Hosiery for Women
12 NO. THIRD STREET

NORRISTOWN

O. K. FARM
Eagleville, Pa.
POULTRY and EGGS
Free Delivery in Norristown,
Chestnut Hill and Germantown
Phone Norristown 220-3.

PHILADELPHIA

Friede's
SPECIAL
Permanent Hair-
Waving, Entire Head,
Large deep Marcel Effect,
Guaranteed to stay.
Open Evng. Ex. Wed.
GRANITE 3076.

A Timely Gift for Bride or Graduate
Crystal Mirror Clock \$5.50
Hand-Engraved Size 5x4

THE CUT GLASS SHOP
19 South 18th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

PITTSBURGH
FOR FLOWERS

E.C. Ludwig Co.
Flowers

409 Federal St. Atlantic 2112
110 E. Diamond Street Fairfax 7400

“MORREY
ON THE CORNER”

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIREWORKS
1331 FEDERAL ST. N. S. Pittsburgh
Phones Cedar 9453-9873

M. PETRONI, Proprietor
Cleaning and Pressing
Rugs—Draperies—Clothing
We Specialize on Ladies' Garments

FORBES CLEANING &
TAILORING CO.
4011 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mayhew 9728

LOUIS WIENER
MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES
THAT MUST BE RIGHT

FOURTH FLOOR, 212 OLIVER AVENUE
Atlanta 4018 PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH

(Continued)

Edw. W. Learzof.
Interior Decorators

CHURCHES. — SCENERY,
WALLPAPER, PAINTING,
SKETCHES SUBMITTED

1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1250

Minton Hemstitching
GARNET M. JONES, Prop.
Hemstitching and Picot
Pleating and Buttons

Room 66 Methodist Bldg., 521 Penn Ave.
Atlanta 6544 Tel. Federal 0156-R

Telephone Mayhew 2831. 8822

SHADY SIDE
CASH GROCERY
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

George I. Kemmerer, 5528 Walnut Street

TRUSSELL'S
Shoe
Repairing

214 Stanwix Street
(Opp. Jenkins
Arcade)

HUSSER-BROS.
Printing—Ruling—Binding

Sales Books a Specialty

1914 Arlington Ave. Hemlock 1765-J

At the SAHM HOUSE

Near Christian Science church

a quiet, comfortable room may be
obtained—suitable for study or rest.

MAYFLOWER 2626

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

"Gifts That Last"

THOMAS

JEWELER
Open Evenings
545 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Linden 2662

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLEANING—PRESSING

DYEING

We call for orders—off work

Phone LEBIH 2384

VICTOR HERB, Prop.

Service Cleaning and Pressing

Glenmore & Potters Aves., Dormont, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East Liberty

ROTH'S GRILL

Enright Theatre Building

EAST LIBERTY

LUNCHEON and

EVENING DINNERS

Sunday Dinners served from 2 p. m.
to 8 p. m.—Home Cooking

PITTSBURGH—North Side

E. P. SNYDER

MEATS and GROCERIES

Welch's Grape Juice
"The National Drink"

Linden 3276 3517 Fleming Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Turtle Creek

Awnings
and Covers

of all kinds, made
and hung right.

BEST GRADE
LOWEST PRICES

WALTER L. ZISCHKA
Phone 608-R Valley

READING

The Reading National Bank

Designated Depository of the

United States Government

Main Office 615-617 Penn Street

Also Annex—537 Penn Street

Lancaster Avenue and Noble Street

Ninth and Birmingham Streets

Fourth and Franklin Streets

Moss and Exeter Streets

Centre Avenue and Penn Street

Centre Avenue and Penn Street

Reading's Complete National Bank

Glad to Serve You

THE FAMOUS

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

Eighteen Years on the Square

The Home

Is the Only Competitor

545-547 PENN STREET

Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

STEINWAY and DUO-ART

PIANOS

Leading

Radios

Reading's Complete Music Store

Shoe Fashions in Reading

MANNING ARMSTRONG

642 Penn Street

Foot Craft Shoes

Walk-Over Shoes

BEAUTY CRAFT SALON

17 North Fifth St.

2nd Floor

PERMANENT WAVING

Finger Waving

Hair Cutting Dial 27420

THE SHOP FOR GIFTS

THE ODD; Unique

FRENCH SHOP

436 Walnut Street

ALL THINGS
FOR BRIDES

Phone Orders

7024 Bywood Avenue

Alberto Aders Spices and Vanilla

Phone Boulevard 1238

DeEtte B. Combs

GIFT SHOP

Pewter for Wedding Gifts

Little Boys' Wash Suits and Caps

Branch Post Office No. 7

Gowns, Coats, Sportswear, Millinery

Boulevard 1922

NATHAN MYERS

DELICATESSEN

7024 Bywood Avenue

Arch Preserver Shoes

918-920 Wood Street

Phone Orders

7030 Garrett Road

Special Attention to Telephone Orders

Children's SHOES

Corrective and Long Wearing

LU-BENS SHOP

SPECIALISTS IN FITTING

1042 Garrett Road

DIALL 7484

BOOKBINDING

Specialty of Rebinding

School and Church Books

DAVID M. HOUCK

116 South 12th Street, Reading, Pa.

Bell Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

China Repeats Itself

AT LEAST a respite from civil war, if not a definite move in the direction of peace in China, is foreshadowed in the settlement just reached between Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Nanking Government, and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. By the terms of the agreement General Feng is to abandon control of the northwest and go abroad. His ultimate destination has not yet been announced, but Moscow has been advanced as a possibility, probably because of his alleged interest in Communism.

There are striking parallels between the situation in China today and that existing in the early years of the Chinese Republic. The events of the next few months in China may determine what progress has been made in the political evolution of the country. President Chiang has recently indicated more and more that he shares the views of Yuan Shih-kai, the "strong man" of 1913, who sought to unify the country by force and to override the decisions of the first Parliament.

Like Yuan Shih-kai, President Chiang has imported foreign military advisers to build up an effective army and navy for the central Government, which nevertheless remains his "personal army" until such time as a more representative form of government is considered advisable. Like Yuan Shih-kai, President Chiang has decided to make a number of quick military campaigns against his principal adversaries, in the hope of impressing upon the other war lords the expediency of obeying the orders of a central government. And like Yuan Shih-kai, President Chiang has shown an occasional impatience with the more leisurely methods of the party government which has superseded the parliamentary system of the early days of the Republic, an impatience which has sometimes impelled him to disregard the rulings of the civilian leaders of the Kuomintang.

The situation at the present time thus offers important similarities to the first period of the Republic's history. But although President Chiang is unlikely to set himself up as an actual emperor, there does appear to be some danger that he may mistake the force of the revolutionary sentiment in China almost as completely as did Yuan Shih-kai. President Chiang has indicated on several occasions that he regards the party machinery of the Kuomintang as more of a hindrance than a help, and that he will take affairs entirely into his own hands when an emergency arises, becoming at least temporarily a dictator. Sometimes he shows Yuan Shih-kai's lack of appreciation of his civilian and revolutionary associates. But on many other occasions he has shown definite realization that civilian control is essential to an effective government and that the rights of the ordinary workers must be considered. It is in these latter directions that China's "strong man" of today evidences political evolution since the days of Yuan Shih-kai.

Juggling the Tariff Issue

WHILE it may be that as between the two principal parties in the United States the tariff will not again become a political issue, it is not improbable that in the congressional elections next year, and in the national elections in 1932 it will become an actual economic issue. This will eventuate, almost certainly, unless at the special session, now in recess, the program prearranged and virtually agreed upon is substantially adhered to at the demand of the Finance Committee of the Senate or by the Senate as a whole.

It was the acknowledged pledge that an effort should be made, after adopting the farm relief bill, to readjust tariff schedules so that agriculture should benefit. It is admitted as an economic fact that it is not beneficial to agriculture to impose higher tariff duties upon those commodities of which an exportable surplus is produced. It is pointed out that if all the agricultural tariffs provided for by the law now on the statute books were effective the incomes of farmers in the United States would be increased approximately \$2,500,000,000 annually, whereas their actual benefit because of these duties is about \$3,000,000 a year.

The argument is advanced that, whereas tariffs imposed against those engaged in agriculture are effective, the duties levied upon the surplus products of the farms return hardly appreciable benefits. Why, it is asked, is it to the farmers' advantage, this being the case, to add to the ineffective schedules which do not benefit them, while increasing duties upon the commodities which the farmers must buy in order to produce more?

Democratic senators and representatives in Congress have the opportunity they declare they have long sought to compel even a powerful majority to yield to the reasonable demand that tariff revision at the special session be confined to the agenda proposed. If they embrace this opportunity they will establish a record for constructive legislation upon which they may be able to rally their scattered forces both in the North and South.

It is an opportunity for service as well. Those who regard the matter seriously and sanely deplore the tendency toward disintegration or serious division so clearly indicated since the early days of the recent national campaign. There is the need of just such constructive oppo-

sition as can be assured in a democracy by the existence of two virile and somewhat equally strong political parties. No political party, it would seem, can always reflect, unfailingly, the wisdom and preferences of the masses.

The "Root Plan" Summarized

IN THE current number of Foreign Affairs is an illuminating article on the present status of the effort to secure the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice. The writer, Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University, accompanied Elihu Root on his recent trip to Geneva, undertaken for the purpose of smoothing out the obstacles in the path of American participation. This close association with the American statesman would seem to justify the conclusion that his article expresses to some degree the views of Mr. Root himself.

It is, presumably, well known that all of the reservations made by the Senate, with the exception of a portion of the Fifth Reservation, were accepted by the other powers party to the Court. That reservation was based on a belief that the power of the Council and Assembly of the League to request advisory opinions might be exercised in a manner detrimental to American interests. When the signatory states came to examine the American reservation on this subject they, in turn, apprehended that if they accepted it unconditionally the United States would be invested with power to cripple or even kill the whole plan of advisory opinions which have already proved their worth. This seemed to be a difference which amounted to an impasse. Mr. Root has shown that it is, however, not a difference in substance but merely one of procedure:

The Root plan is summarized by Professor Jessup as follows:

The United States will adhere to the Court upon the assurance that advisory opinions will not be rendered without our having an opportunity to make known any objection. The United States believes that it will be possible in each specific case as it arises either for the United States to agree that opinion may be rendered, or for the Council or Assembly to agree that the United States will be withdrawn. If this method is adopted it is recognized it will be well recognized that the proposed co-operation is impossible, and the United States will withdraw from the Court, effectively before the advisory opinion is rendered. In other words, so long as we are a member of the Court no opinion can be rendered without our consent. It would have to be a very serious divergence of view which would induce the Council or Assembly to choose to cause the withdrawal of the United States rather than to refrain from requesting an opinion.

Now the basic virtue of this plan is that it leaves untouched the provisions of the Senate's Fifteenth Reservation. It only clarifies the method by which those provisions shall be applied. It permits the United States to function as a member of the Court so long as the Senate's objection to advisory opinions rendered without consent of the United States is respected. So soon as there shall be a violation of that policy the United States withdraws.

Professor Jessup points out that the protocol, based on the Root plan, is merely an acceptance of the five reservations. Upon the receipt of these acceptances the President has authority to ratify the agreement without reference to the Senate. Probably such a course would arouse a violent outcry, particularly from the group of senators opposed to any form whatever of co-operation with the other civilized nations. Fortified with an opinion of the Attorney-General, the President might ignore such a protest. But it is more probable that he will seek the acquiescence of the Senate in ratification. If, as appears from this article, the Senate reservations have in fact been accepted with merely new provisions for giving them effect, it seems that nothing but narrow and unintelligent obstruction can prevent approval of the Root plan.

Naval Rivalry at Work

HOW easily the building of ships by one country can fan the embers of national suspicion into the fierce flame of naval competition has been well exemplified by the recent outcry in Greece at Turkey's decision to add to its fleet, on the usual plea of defensive needs, a couple of destroyers, two submarines and two or three patrol vessels. News that the order for these ships had been given was followed by an almost overwhelming demand from the Greek press that the Government should follow Turkey's example—not, of course, as a threat to Turkey, but in order to guarantee the security of Greece's island possessions which might be jeopardized if Greece lost naval command of the Aegean.

By the time the new vessels are completed, Turkey will also have at its disposal the old

German battle cruiser Goeben—now Yavuz Sultan Selim—which is being reconstructed by a French firm at Constantinople. As a counterpoise to this still formidable vessel, Greece has apparently decided to take delivery of the Salamis, a battleship which was ordered in Germany before the war and which is at present lying derelict in the Elbe because Greece has hitherto resolutely refused to receive her, in spite of strong pressure on the part of the German Government.

Command of the Aegean has for many years been the cardinal point of Greek naval strategy, and it is perhaps natural that the Hellenes should feel somewhat perturbed by an attempt at naval expansion on the part of Turkey. But even without the Salamis the Greek navy is immeasurably superior to the Turkish in point both of numbers and technique, so that the apprehensions so loudly voiced in Greece would seem a little unnecessary. They are, however, certainly eloquent testimony to the hazard of delay in settling the question of naval disarmament.

Is the Home Declining?

NUMEROUS writers have recently raised the question, Is the American home declining? and not infrequently their answers have been cast in the negative. Lately, the statisticians have been at work delving into a wide variety of subjects, ranging from tin cans to the prosperity of the bread industry and the trend toward cliff-dwelling in the United States. Recently, for example, it was reported that during 1928 more than one-half of the new homes housing 388,768 families in 257 different cities were apartment dwellings—these figures being the results of an exhaustive study made

by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although for the last three years new apartments accommodated more families than did new one-family houses, 1928 was the first year in which new apartments housed more than one- and two-family dwellings combined. Furthermore, this trend is not a development predominantly concerning the larger cities, since the decreases in single-family construction was more noticeable in urban centers of from 25,000 to 50,000, and of 250,000 to 500,000 than in the greater cities.

Not long ago Prof. William F. Ogburn, who occupies the chair of sociology at the University of Chicago, added other interesting data to the equation. He observed that the output of bakers in the United States increased 60 per cent from 1914 to 1925, an increase of 45 per cent greater than the corresponding growth in population. During the same period Professor Ogburn finds that the production of canned fruits and vegetables increased 100 per cent, and that since 1900 the number of restaurant keepers has gone up more than 158 per cent, a trend which far outruns the population advance.

What shall we conclude from these fascinating figures? Is the trend sufficiently clear to justify the view that the American home is declining? Is there not a tendency to confuse the fact that the American home is changing, with the theory that it may be declining?

It is obvious that the bakery is performing many of the functions which were once the exclusive task of the family kitchen. It is obvious that the can opener and the neighborhood delicatessen shop are relieving the family cook of some of her labors. It is obvious that the conditions of centralized industry in the United States are tending to concentrate the American home within the multi-family apartment dwellings, but these are signs of change and not necessarily signs of decay. There is no reason to believe that the internal qualities of the home cannot fully express themselves, however much change may affect the external functions.

Raising Child Labor Standards

THERE is abundant justification for the statement made in the recent report of the National Child Labor Committee that it represents a record of achievement. The report is a review of the work of the last quarter of a century, the committee having been organized in 1904. It is true that the goal set forth at that time has not yet been completely realized, but nevertheless the progress made refutes denial.

For instance, in 1904 only seventeen states were attempting to keep children under fourteen out of factories, while today there is not one of the forty-eight states which has not some kind of fourteen-year age limit legislation on its statute books, and in thirty-nine states no children under fourteen can work in factories under any circumstances. But this is in a sense just a promise of better things to come, for there are many associated factors to be considered, and many aspects of the main question to be answered before the problem can be even approximately regarded as solved.

The issue of a federal amendment to the Constitution, it will be remembered, was unsuccessfully contested four years ago, so that for the present, at any rate, the question is still up to the individual states. And what do we find? That although the fourteen-year age limit is recognized in every state, some of the laws apply only during school hours, some do not include all occupations, and some carry poverty exemptions or certain other loopholes. On the other hand, the records of education, which constitute a fairly reliable index to the progress made, show that the average daily attendance at public schools has nearly doubled in the last quarter of a century, that the number of schoolhouses has increased by some 10,000, and that the high school enrollment has grown from a little more than half a million to more than 3,500,000. All of this of itself is an accomplishment that merits the highest commendation.

The committee announces that it intends to continue the efforts to raise child labor standards in states where they are low, and its study of those types of industries and agriculture which still exploit small children, until some effective plan of control is found. Meanwhile its efforts are accomplishing much good. As a recent writer on the subject said: "While children are still selling newspapers in the streets, appearing in vaudeville shows, and helping to make the latest thrills for the movies, the old sob story of youngsters sweltering in the blow rooms of the glass factories and spinning out their lives in the cotton mills no longer need be told." If this be the preface to the story, the main chapters will be awaited expectantly.

Editorial Notes

What is the Inn of Neptune? Just what its name implies—the first of a series of seadromes, which will serve as a midway landing place for airplanes between New York and Bermuda. This modern Inn of Neptune has a first-class hotel, a fine restaurant, a garage for airplane repair work, and huge fuel tanks for hungry motors. Before long travelers may nonchalantly stop off at the Inn of Neptune, perhaps for just a ham sandwich or an ice-cream cone!

Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow, speaking before the Northfield (Mass.) Student Council, said: "Our greatest problem is not how we can repel invasion, but how we can attain an adequate defense against being misled into another war." In this case it is clear that the strongest defense is the strongest offensive directed toward the abolition of war.

The announcement that recent gifts enable Yale to make the normal maximum salary of professors \$9000 a year is another indication that some day teachers may receive a salary commensurate with the great services they render.

Cuba, forced to crop diversification by the low price of sugar, may in time emulate the cotton planters of the United States who erected a monument to the boll weevil for forcing them to plant other crops than cotton.

When a single concern in the United States picks 4400 young men and women with college diplomas for positions on its staff, the obvious reflection is that it pays to study.

"The Place for a Dog—"

INSIDE the wire netting a motley collection of all kinds and conditions of dogs milled around several large bones. All except one—a shaggy diffident dog, who changed, in one second, from a listless looking Airedale to a begging, beseeching friend—and all because a man and a woman began to talk about him.

He didn't understand the words, but oh, how he understood their tones. His stumpy tail wagged as fast as it could; his big brown eyes besought their favor; his moist nose pushed through the netting, and he joyfully licked the hand that tried to pat it.

"Well, do you want this fellow?" said the man. "I never did care much about Airedales—but—"

"Oh, no, we can't take a dog today—we—why—Oh, you dear doggie!"

"Well, if you didn't expect to take a dog, what did you come for?"

"Why—just to look at them—you know, I said—Oh, isn't he just begging to go with us. Poor dog!"

"See plenty of dogs in the streets without coming over half a mile of road under construction to look at us. Well, shall we take him?" The question was noncommittal. Matter of fact.

The woman searched his face but could not be sure—"Why, if you think we should have a dog—I'd like this one. But I didn't expect to take a—"

"All right. Let's have him. How much is he?" This to an attendant.

"We don't sell them. We merely ask a contribution to the fund, sir." The attendant was unlocking the gate as he spoke. The Airedale shot out and was caught by the collar, whereupon he tugged with might and main, eyes fixed on the woman whose voice he understood, whether or not he knew what she said.

"Can't take the collar, sir. Sorry. Have you a piece of rope?"

"No. Well, put him in the car. He can't get out. I'll stop and buy a rope."

The woman moved toward the car, and opened the door and got in. A brown streak shot by her over into the back seat, and a panting, happy dog slammed his brown body up against the left rear side of the car. "Bow-wow!" he said to the world, and lapped all glass convenient to his tongue.

The startled woman turned and looked at the new member of the family.

"Good dog," she said, invitingly, and was greeted by a hurtling form that dropped itself into the seat beside her, licked her face in one ecstatic effort, knocked her purse and gloves out of her lap, her hat awry, and before the minute was over had made the front windows to match the rear.

"Oh, my gracious!" she said, defending herself from any more caresses.

The man came to the car just then, the formalities of adopting the dog over. He opened a door. The dog bounded over back into his first position, apparently an habitual one in a car, and greeted him with an ear-splitting "Bow-wow-wow!"

"All right, let's go, old fellow!" The driver started the car. His hat flew off, and a joyful tongue lapped over the back of his head, his collar, and—his ear when he turned to expostulate.

"My stars. Look at the upholstery. You sit down and hush up!"

The Airedale slammed himself back into his chosen corner and barked with delight as the car slipped out of the drive. Or was it in farewell?

"He's a friendly beggar," his new master remarked with a backward look and regretted it immediately. There were three in the front seat, and the Airedale was distributing his caresses about equally. A sharp word sent him back

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING
A N important change in the development of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) in North China is indicated in the most recent figures published by the Hopei Province Kuomintang, which show that 32 per cent of the members are now farmers. A few months ago, students were in the majority in the Kuomintang, but the new figures show that students now represent only 19 per cent of the membership. Teachers, however, who are almost solidly associated with the Kuomintang, include 23 per cent of the membership. The total membership of the Kuomintang in this province is now 27,177, as compared with about 4000 less than a year ago. The members are still predominantly young, the majority being between twenty and twenty-five years of age, although there are thirty-three members above the age of sixty. The Kuomintang leaders have insisted that all persons must have a working knowledge of government, not only of the peculiar party government now prevailing in China, but of representative government elsewhere. They assert that all members accepted have qualified in this respect.

Construction work on the long-projected railway between Kalgan and Dolonor, on the border of Inner Mongolia, will begin within a few months. Gen. Yang Ai-yan, a recent visitor in Peiping, declares. General Yang is chairman of the Charhar Provincial Government, and states that the people of his own district have raised the \$4,000,000 silver which will be necessary to complete the line, 133 miles in length. This line, when completed, will serve a fertile territory which has never had the advantage of a railway. By connection with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway at Kalgan, all products of the district, now brought to Kalgan by camel train or wheelbarrow, would have a direct rail outlet to the seat at Tientsin.

Teachers in Peiping universities have been pleased by receiving their salaries for the final months of the school year, which had been well in arrears. The money was found in some way by the Ministry of Education at Nanking. The teachers were especially alarmed, because they have often altogether missed their salaries for the final months of the year under previous régimes, and they had begun to fear history was about to repeat itself.

The Phi Beta Kappa Association of North China, with both foreign and Chinese members, has decided to hold another essay contest this year for college and university students in the North. The announced object of the contest is to stimulate interest in scholarship, to encourage thought on vital current problems, and to develop expression in English. The Phi Beta Kappa Association of North China now possesses fifty-seven members, who are all, of course, honor graduates of American universities and colleges.

The exemplary conduct of the fifteenth infantry regiment of the United States Army in Tientsin during its years in China was praised by the American Minister, J. V. A. MacMurray, in an address before the officers and men of the regiment. The Minister explained the unusual situation of these American soldiers in China, where an incident which might be of little importance in their own country becomes a matter of international concern. He expressed particular gratification because the Americans have always kept on friendly terms with the Chinese residents of Tientsin, even in times of emergency.

A Chinese war lord has surprised Christians in Peiping by a public address in which he paid a high tribute to Christian missionaries, and said that the doctrine of